

## ALL MAY COME SOUTH

Augusta's Delegation Captures Three Members of the Cabinet.

## IT IS TO TRY MR. CLEVELAND TODAY

Big Tom Reed Ties the House in a Hard Knot.

## HE WAS IN ONE OF HIS VICIOUS HUMORS

Speaker Crisp Had to Get a Special Rule Reported by the Committee to Checkmate the Man from Maine.

Washington, November 2.—(Special.)—The Augusta delegation called on Vice President Stevenson, Speaker Crisp and each of the members of the cabinet today and extended invitations to them to visit the Augusta exposition. The vice president, the speaker, Secretary Morton, Secretary Smith and Secretary Lamont, positively accepted, while Secretary Gresham and Secretary Bissell promised to go if possible. Tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock the delegation escorted by the Georgia and South Carolina congressmen will call upon the president and formally tender him an invitation.

The Augustans are very hopeful that the president will accept. From what several members of the cabinet told them today they have good reason to hope. The president has not been to Georgia for several years except to pass hurriedly through, and it is understood that he is anxious to visit Georgia again. Tonight the delegation was dined by Secretary Hoke Smith at his new K street residence.

## Reed Was in an Ugly Mood.

Tom Reed came down to the house this morning in a bad humor and displayed a temper which tied things up into a hard knot. It was 8 o'clock tonight before the burly man from Maine regained his usual placid temper and untied it. Early this morning the committee on rules of the house met and decided upon adjournment at 3 o'clock tomorrow evening. Such a resolution was introduced by General Canning and was immediately adopted by the house. Shortly thereafter Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution authorizing the members of the ways and means committee to sit during the recess and report a bill to the clerk and have the same printed.

Tom Reed objected to this. He said the republicans of the committee had not been called into consultation in the preparation of the tariff bill and he was opposed to the resolution. He said there was no reason why the republicans of the committee should be called to remain here and that any how they wanted ample time to prepare a minority report. Mr. Reed began filibustering against the consideration of the resolution. The speaker immediately called a meeting of the committee on rules and brought in a special order providing for the immediate consideration of Mr. Wilson's resolution. Mr. Reed could not filibuster on this, but under his leadership the republicans obtained from voting and there was not a democratic quorum present—although a call of the house was ordered and the sergeant-at-arms sent out to arrest absent members.

## Tom Finally Agrees.

So many had left town that it was found impossible to get a quorum. The house remained in a deadlock until 8 o'clock tonight when Mr. Reed agreed to protest no longer against the passage of the resolution, provided the republicans were given ten days after the bill was reported, in which to file a minority report. Of course the democrats at once agreed to this. They would have agreed to it if they had. Mr. Reed proposed it. The fact is that Mr. Reed was simply in a bad humor and exhibited it. Though the republican side did not agree with him his party men followed his leadership, as they always do.

The indications now are that congress will adjourn tomorrow.

The senate passed the Chinese bill today, and it will go to the president tomorrow morning. The only point of difference now between the two houses is on an amendment which the senate inserted in the urgency deficiency bill. The amendment provides for the payment of senate clerks employed during a recess two years ago. The house refuses to pay for clerks to senators employed during a recess. The senate has insisted upon it, but it is probable that the senate will recede tomorrow and incorporate this amendment in the general deficiency bill, which will come up later.

## Will Adjourn Today.

In the event that the senate agrees to do this tomorrow morning, it will immediately pass the adjournment resolution, which has been sent in by the house, and congress will then adjourn at the hour fixed. It may be, however, that the senate will amend it to adjourn later in the afternoon, but it is quite sure that congress will adjourn some time tomorrow. It will then meet again on the first Monday in December. Many members are leaving town tonight. Nearly all of them will be away by tomorrow night. All the members of the Georgia delegation, except Judge Turner, who is on the ways and means committee, will go home. Speaker Crisp will make a short trip to New York and Chicago before returning to Georgia.

## Patriotic Sir Walsh.

Big-hearted, genial, patriotic Pat Walsh, of Augusta, is here. If the eloquence of any one could persuade the president to visit the Augusta exposition, Pat Walsh can do it. He is giving the Augusta exposition an advertisement which will be worth many thousands of dollars to it.

Mr. Walsh is as well known in Washington as he is in Augusta. His many years' service on the national committee made him a familiar name.

Especially popular is Mr. Walsh with the young Georgians in Washington. Indeed, he is the young man's friend. Many prosperous and enterprising young men in this country owe their start to Augusta's big-hearted Irishman. He believes in young men and believes in pushing them to the front whenever they show ability to rise. On his paper, The Augusta Chronicle, there always is a place open for any young man who exhibits a desire to enter newspaper work.

Next to young men Mr. Walsh is most devoted to Augusta. He has given the majority of his time to working for that city. For several months he has practically done nothing but boom the Augusta exposition,

and he has given it such a boom as no other exposition in the south has had for many years. If it is not a great success it will not be the fault of Mr. Walsh. For his splendid work for Augusta he deserves the title, "Patriotic Pat."

As strange as it may seem, silver took a jump today of 1 1/2 cents an ounce following the repeal of the Sherman law. The bullion value of our silver dollar now is about 34 cents.

## He Has a Little List.

Yesterday afternoon, after the repeal bill vote in the house, President Cleveland sent a message to the house for a copy of the list of the names of the members of the cabinet and no vote. Members are very much interested in speculation as to whether or not the president intends to prepare a black list from it.

## Mrs. Carlisle's Cookbook.

Secretary Carlisle is considering the question of issuing a book. Mrs. Carlisle is preparing to issue a cookbook. It is said she will publish it this winter. It will include the results of her experience in housekeeping and some contributions from her friends. Mrs. Carlisle is said to be one of the best housekeepers in the country, and the book will undoubtedly be just as much a success as the famous "Mrs. Henderson's Cookbook," that was issued several years ago by the wife of ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, and has yielded considerable profit.

## Who Will Succeed Judge Pond?

Speculation is beginning to be rife concerning the successor to the late Circuit Judge Hugh L. Bond. The circuit comprises Maryland, the two Virginias and the two Carolinas. Public men from the states in the circuit south of Maryland appear confident that the succession will fall to one of their number. There are capable lawyers, some of them of considerable judicial experience, who may be fairly said to be candidates for the appointment.

In Virginia are Judge S. G. Whittle, now on the state circuit bench; Judge Berryman Green, of Danville; Judge Keith, of Warrenton, Congressman Harry Tucker, Hon. C. V. Meredith, of Virginia, and Richard W. Walke, of Norfolk. It is understood that Senator Daniel would himself be a candidate if he thought he stood any show of receiving the appointment. Mr. Tucker's friends lay great stress on the fact that he is the author of the bill to repeal the federal election laws. It is also said that Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, would like the place. Judge Simonton, United States district judge for South Carolina, is also a candidate.

It is understood that Senator Faulkner would be glad to accept the place. It will be a hard choice, and when President Cleveland last spring came to appoint the new court of appeals of this district, he had under serious consideration the name of Senator Faulkner, and it is believed only decided to pass him by because Mr. Faulkner was a senator at the time the court was created, and although he did not fall directly perhaps under the constitutional inhibition, it was considered best not to appoint a senator or representative to a just position created by a congress of which he was a member. Nothing of this sort can be urged against Senator Faulkner now, and if he is still ambitious to go upon the bench he will unquestionably prove to be a formidable candidate. There are no indications, however, that the selection will be made before the regular session of congress.

## Georgia Personalities.

General Clement A. Evans arrived this afternoon to join the Augusta delegation in extending the invitation to the president. Mr. Walsh and General Evans will probably be the speakers in extending the invitation.

## Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Powers, of Rome, are here.

## PLANS FOR THE MONUMENT.

The Lady Managers Select a Design Which Will Be an Ornament.

Raleigh, N. C., November 2.—(Special.) A special committee of the board of lady managers of the North Carolina Confederate monument met this afternoon and adopted plans as designed by Colonel L. M. Muldoon, of Louisville, Ky. The plans thus chosen are of a design which is for a granite monument seventy feet high with two life size bronze figures, one of a Confederate infantryman and the other of a cavalryman in spirited attitudes and with a shaft thirty feet high surmounted by a figure ten feet in height of a soldier at rest. Colonel Muldoon was a Confederate officer.

## Barnes' Damage Suit.

In the superior court here today the libel suit of the State Farm Alliance against Editor Kerr, of the Asheville citizen, came up. Argument was heard on Kerr's demand for Barnes' complaint. The judge overruled the demand, but allowed Kerr to file a motion in which to answer Barnes' suit against Congressman Crawford for slander will come up at the same time.

The Big Springs cotton mills in Alabama county has been sold at public sale for \$22,000, the purchaser being Leroy Springs, of Charlotte.

Governor Carr today received the official report of the state commission on the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The report is made by Clinton A. Clegg, historian and secretary of the commission, who says that all the important positions of the Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth regiments of North Carolina Infantry and of the Sixty-ninth North Carolina Cavalry have been accurately marked and located, as also the spot where Colonel Coleman's brigade, containing the Thirtieth-ninth regiment, captured nine cannon. Another brigade has heretofore unjustly claimed this honor. It was also found that the farthest advance by any of Bragg's troops was by the Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth North Carolina.

## Burial of Sir John Abbott.

Montreal, November 2.—The funeral of the late Sir John Abbott, ex-premier of Canada, took place this afternoon from the residence of the deceased, on Sherbrooke street, where the final services were held prior to the remains being removed to St. Royal cemetery. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Canon Morton, assisted by Dean Norman, of Quebec, and Rev. Edward Wood, of St. John the Evangelist. The cortege was one of the largest ever seen here, and the coffin was buried under a mass of flowers. Among the messages of condolence was a cablegram from Queen Victoria.

## A Heavy Snow-Storm.

Des Moines, Ia., November 2.—Dr. George G. Saunders, a prominent physician of Marshall county, was today sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Woolson, of the United States district court, for attempting to induce a postmaster to sell stamps at less than regular price.

## A Cold Wave in the Northwest.

St. Paul, Minn., November 2.—A cold wave and half an inch of snow is reported from most parts of Minnesota, South Dakota and northern Wisconsin.

## HAMPTON AS CHIEF.

One Wing of South Carolina's Democracy Looks to Him.

## HE IS WILLING TO ORGANIZE CLUBS

It Is Considered Necessary to Make an Early Move.

## THE ALLIANCEMEN DEMAND PLEDGES

Candidates Must Promise to Advocate the Principles of the Ocala Platform to Get Their Votes.

Columbia, S. C., November 2.—Since the State Farmers' Alliance of South Carolina voted that as a prerequisite to receiving alliance votes, all candidates in the democratic primaries next year must pledge themselves to support the Ocala platform, the Cleveland democrats of the state have believed that the alliance proposes to use the democratic machinery to elect populists to congressional and all other offices.

This belief has been confirmed by the declaration in the silver debate by Senator Irby, who is the state democratic chairman, that if unconditional repeal should prevail, he and his people, the alliancemen, would refuse to follow democratic leadership further, and that he would vote against any reform measure introduced in behalf of the national administration.

A probable result of this policy is indicated in a letter from General Wade Hampton, federal commissioner of railroads, to the editor of The Columbia State, and which will appear in that paper tomorrow. General Hampton is vice president for South Carolina of the National League of Democratic Clubs, of which Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, is president. Noting the fact that the State and other conservative or anti-Ocala papers have been advocating his taking the lead, in organizing this league, for the support of the democratic principles asserted at the national convention, General Hampton says: "I have waited to ascertain the true policy of the democratic press of South Carolina, for these papers represent, in my opinion, the only true democratic sentiment of the state and this sentiment should be expressed by what are called the conservative papers. My own judgment is clear that the time has come when the line should be drawn between those who stand on the Ocala platform and those who stand on that of the national democracy. No man who upholds the former can claim properly to be a democrat, and unless our people choose to support the reconstruction Ocala adherents or to be led into the populist party, the true democrats of the state should organize to maintain the principles of the democratic party as set forth in the Chicago platform. If any democratic fellow citizens agree with me that this is the true policy to be adopted I shall at once proceed to organize national democratic clubs throughout the state, and I shall exert my utmost efforts to keep the state where it properly belongs, in the great democratic column. I believe that this can be done, for our people will scarcely now, in the hour of victory, forsake the flag they followed steadfastly and so faithfully when that flag went down in defeat. Unscrupulous demagogues have by false pretenses and manipulations of the press sought to bring about a schism upon our proud state."

I still have abiding faith in the men who followed the starry cross through trials and carnage; who bore, with the heroism of martyrs, the suffering of the reconstruction era, and who, with a devotion and pluck never surpassed, rescued the state in 1876. Those men cannot forget the past, nor can they forsake the banner under which the victory of 1876 was won. If I can once more give aid to a cause, I shall give it, and in my service and I shall rejoice to join those who seek to maintain her welfare, to protect her honor and to save her from shame and disgrace. I am very truly yours,

## WADE HAMPTON.

This will probably insure the organization of the league to represent democratic interests in the place of the present committee, which is controlled by believers in populist doctrine.

## PRICES OUGHT TO BE HIGHER.

But the Repeal of the Sherman Law Will Lower the Cotton Market, Says George.

Washington, November 2.—Senator George, the chairman of the committee on agriculture, which has had under investigation the causes of the low prices of cotton, stated today in answer to a question as to the probable price of the present crop, that he had given some attention to the matter, but that owing to the conflicting elements entering into the problem he hesitated to express any positive opinion. He stated that there were several facts in the present situation which naturally pointed to higher prices for the present crop, which, from the best information obtainable, promised to be a short one.

A. B. Shepperson, one of the best authorities in the United States, estimated the present crop at about 6,500,000 bales. Mr. Neill, of New Orleans, another high authority, estimated it at about 7,500,000. Senator George stated that he regarded this estimate as too high, but if it were correct still there would be a large shortage.

Mr. Thomas Ellison, of England, one of the highest authorities on the cotton question, estimates that the world's requirements to be supplied out of the present crop, would be 8,174,000 bales. These facts, in the natural order of things, pointed to higher prices.

On the other hand, there are strong elements against high prices. One of these is the largely decreased purchasing power of our agricultural population, coming from the low prices of agricultural products prevailing in the last few years. This tends strongly to lessen the demand for manufactured cotton goods and as a consequence means low prices.

## Cause and Effect.

Another serious factor tending to lower prices is the anticipated contraction of the currency since the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. This repeal puts the United States on a gold basis. The price of cotton depends on the supply or scarcity of gold. The demand for gold will be great. The United States must enter into what Mr. Sherman calls the scramble for gold now going on in Europe. This demand will probably cause shipment of gold to the United States and to that extent lessen the supply in Europe, where the regular price for cotton is fixed for the whole world. This lessening of the supply of gold in Europe will decrease all prices there, including cotton. Besides this an increase in the purchasing power throughout the world, which is but another name for

lower prices. How much this fact will counteract the strong influences I have mentioned for higher prices it is impossible to predict. The crop situation, the demand and supply, favor higher prices, which I would confidently expect, but for those adverse influences.

Another adverse influence is the great power of those engaged in gambling in futures. These speculations have already fixed as far as human agency at this time can fix, the future price of cotton for all the coming months up to July at a rate very little in advance of the present market rates.

## RESUMED ITS SITTING.

A Dull Day in the House of Commons Yesterday.

London, November 2.—The house of commons resumed its sitting in the afternoon with a slim attendance. Mr. Gladstone rose early this morning and went out for a drive, despite the rain, and returned at noon to his Downing street residence, where he consulted with Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, and with the Right Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, patronage secretary of the treasury.

As soon as the house met, Mr. Labouchere called attention to an interview published the day Sir Frederick Carrington, formerly of Carrington, sailed for America, and Scott, for Capetown, with the intention of assisting in the operations against the Matabele. The interview referred to was between Sir Frederick Carrington and a representative of the Reuters' Telegram Company, and in it Sir Carrington was quoted as saying in substance that the Matabeles were enemies of civilization and that they should, in consequence, be exterminated. The fact that Sir Carrington was quoted as saying this attracted much attention, and has excited a great deal of feeling among the members of the house.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, parliamentary secretary to the colonial offices, replying to Mr. Carrington, said that Sir Carrington was not authorized by the government to grant an interview to any representative of the Reuters' Telegram Company, and that he expressed views solely his own.

The Right Hon. Henry Fowler, president of the liberal benches, moved the second reading of the England and Wales Local Government Bill.

## AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY.

Fourth Annual Meeting—Election of Officers Yesterday.

Guttenberg, N. J., November 2.—The stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company held their fourth annual meeting at the refinery in this place today. Only one new director was elected to take the place of the late Jules Aldridge. The directors are now as follows: Edward D. Adams, New York; John R. Bartlett, New York; Thomas E. Chaney, New York; W. A. C. Ewen, New York; K. E. Fairbank, New York; Frank Adams, New York; J. G. Land, New York; Garrett A. Hobard, Paterson, N. J.; Charles Lanier, New York; Mayer Lehman, New York; Alfred H. May, New York; George A. Morrison, New York; E. Ungar, Little Rock, Ark.; R. L. Wilson, New York; John N. Maxon, St. Louis; vice Jules Aldridge, deceased.

The new directors then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted: Chairman of the board of directors, Edward D. Adams; finance committee, Edward D. Adams; chairman of the executive committee, Mayer Lehman; president, Thomas R. Chaney; second vice president, Robert P. Monroe; secretary, Robert P. Monroe; treasurer, Robert P. Monroe. Secretary Monroe, in his annual report, chronicled the payment of \$224,000 par value of the debenture bonds.

Three new oil mills have been established and a European market opened at Rotterdam. An interesting detail of the latter is the construction of a tank steamer with a capacity of 4,200 tons. This is the first tank steamer to be put into the cotton oil trade. It is christened A. C. O.

## THE WHEEL STILL TURNS.

But the Director General Has Closed Both Midway Plaisance Entrances.

Chicago, November 2.—The Ferris wheel kept turning today, in spite of the order of Director General Davis to stop it; but it did not make much money, as the director general closed up both entrances to the Midway. The Ferris wheel people claim their contract virtually amounts to a lease until January 1st. There is nothing to be seen here now, except the outside of buildings and the waters of the lagoons, that have no signs of life upon them. The electric launches and gondolas have practically ceased running.

Three of the big buildings are looking bare, after two days of hard moving, and nearly all of the exhibits yet remaining are covered up. A double track has been extended from the terminal station to the east end of the electricity building, and a number of cars are upon it. Another track across goes to the west end of the transportation building. The erstwhile peace of the White City is disturbed by the sound of workmen's hammers and the rumble of heavy wagons. Very few visitors are coming in.

## CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Clarence Mayer, of Montgomery, Arrested in Chicago.

Chicago, November 2.—The detectives arrested fifteen-year-old Clarence Mayer Tuesday afternoon. The arrest was made upon a telegram from the chief of police of Montgomery, Ala. A week ago the boy came to Chicago to see the fair, but before leaving home it is alleged that he forged the signature of Pierce, Overton & Co. to two checks for \$386 and \$25 respectively. The signature of the firm was so cleverly forged that the Farley National bank readily cashed the checks. Mayer will be held till the arrival of the Montgomery officers.

## LOBENGULA HEMMED IN.

The African King Seems to Be in a Fair Way to Be Captured.

London, November 2.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that the native runners who are reaching Fort Victoria confirm the belief that King Lobengula has been trapped. He is blocked to the northward by the tsetse fly country, through which it will be impossible for him to drive his cattle, and to the southward by the imperial troops and the forces of the British South African Company. Lobengula's forces are supposed to be in the vicinity of the Shangani and Gumbo rivers, 140 miles west of Fort Charter. The capture seems probable.

## Caused by the Rails Spreading.

Hearne, Tex., November 2.—The east-bound train on the International and Great Northern railway, due at Hearne at 1:35 o'clock p. m., was wrecked yesterday afternoon a mile and a half west of here, near the junction of the Hearne and Brazos Valley railroad. It was caused by spreading of the rails at the switch of the Hearne and Brazos Valley railroad. All the coaches and the baggage cars were overturned, the engine alone keeping the track. No one was killed, but a number injured.

## TOO MUCH STEAM ON.

Six Killed and a Dozen Injured by a Boiler Explosion.

## BUILDINGS COME TUMBLING DOWN

Workmen Had No Warning and Were Caught in the Wreck.

## THE BOILER TOOK A FLIGHT

It Landed in Front of a Saloon—Many Who Were Hurt Got Away Before Their Names Were Learned.

New York, November 2.—Six men killed, another supposed to be dead under the ruins, a dozen persons injured, several horses dead and property damaged to the extent of about \$10,000 is the sum total of the havoc wrought by the explosion of a boiler yesterday afternoon. It was in the stables of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery street railroad on East Fourteenth street between avenues A and B.

The following is a list of the dead, so far as known:

John Armstrong, engineer.  
Thomas Hassen, laborer.  
Samuel Mullen, driver.  
John Royal, lampman.  
Joseph C. L. Quinn, laborer.  
Charles Breslin, laborer.

Of the injured this is but a partial list, as many who were hurt disappeared from the scene: Michael McDonald, aged twenty-eight, at Bellevue hospital, both legs fractured below the knee; Patrick McDonald, aged twenty-eight, both thigh bones fractured about the body; Mrs. Jacob Solinger, cut by flying glass; Annie Gallagher, badly bruised by flying debris; John Peters, cut by flying glass; John Ruhl, struck by falling timber, injuries not serious; Myrtle Gallagher, cut by flying glass; John Reinfrank, cut by glass.

The explosion occurred about 1 o'clock and those employed in the stables, who live near by, had just returned from lunch. In that portion of the stables to which the explosion was confined about fifteen men were at work, mostly on the ground floor—the building is three stories and of brick—banking up corn and grain.

Without warning a terrific crash was heard, and the air for one hundred yards in every direction was filled with bricks, timbers, iron and debris of every description.

## The Destruction Complete.

A great volume of escaping steam roared and hissed above the ruins. In a short time, however, it had exhausted itself and through a veil of dust could be seen a picture of wreck and destruction. The entire front of the two stable buildings, numbers 535 and 537, had been blown into the street. The second floor, on which was banked hundreds of tons of fodder, fell, going through into the cellar. The next floor fell. The destruction of the building was complete and terrible. The building opposite, a five story brick tenement with two stores and eight dwelling apartments, all occupied, presented a strange appearance.

Directly in front of the window of a saloon, kept by John Ruhl, lay the boiler. It was of the Lowe pattern make, manufactured at Bridgeport, four feet six inches in diameter by twelve feet in length. There was scarcely a bulge in its sides. The riveting on the bottom showed that the immense cylinder had been torn out at the base. The boiler was in the hands of the boiler inspecting bureau, says the explosion was caused by over-pressure.

Engineer Armstrong, it is said, was not licensed to run a boiler of the pattern, which was a Lowe patent boiler and he was only permitted by law to run a tubular horizontal boiler. Armstrong was employed in the Orleans street stables of the railroad and had only come up for the day.

## LITTLE BOYS SHOULD NOT PEEP.

If the Youngster Merryman Had Not His Brother Might He Have Been Killed.

Knoxville, Tenn., November 2.—(Special.) The case of the state against Hannibal Lamb, who was hanged here in the supreme court, involving a story strange enough and tragic enough for a melodrama, Hannibal Lamb is a young man, a resident of Blount county. In the year 1891, he was very assiduous in his devotion to a daughter of Mrs. Merryman, who lived a few miles from Lamb's home. In the course of his courtship Lamb became engaged to Miss Merryman. One night he was sitting in the Merryman parlor and he put his strong arm around her and he put his lips to her cheek. The girl, who was about ten years old at the time, happened to be peeping through a crack and reported what he had seen to his elder brother, Isaac Merryman. The two brothers ordered Lamb to leave the house. Lamb did so but came the next morning and explained matters to the girl's mother. The brothers were not at home at the time. About two weeks after that Lamb accompanied his sweetheart to a party at the house of Colonel Yates, a neighbor. Isaac Merryman was also at the party, and it is said, he looked over his sister.

## Strangled His Sweetheart's Brother.

Miss Merryman advised Lamb to see her brother at church the next Sunday and settle their differences. Lamb went to church and asked a young man named Walker to in, and if Merryman should be near the door, ask him to come out. Merryman went to see Lamb and the two walked off seventy-five or eighty yards to discuss their differences. Hot words soon followed and each of the men drew Barlow knives. When man struck the first blow is not certain. Merryman cut Colonel Yates's face. This was on December 22, 1891, and on February 21, 1892, Isaac Merryman died from the wound he had received.

In the time between the fight at the church and the death of Isaac Merryman, Hannibal Lamb married the sister of the man who was dying from the wound he inflicted. Lamb was tried for murder by the Blount county circuit court, convicted of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. His case was appealed to the supreme court and to the Colonel J. W. Clift, of Chattanooga, argued the case for Lamb. It will be concluded tomorrow.

## Didn't Establish His Relationship.

New York, November 2.—In the court of common pleas this afternoon Chief Justice Daly dismissed the suit of Alexander Stuart against Henry Hilton. Stuart claimed to be a cousin of the deceased

millionaire, A. T. Stewart, and his claim against Judge Hilton was for a share of the estate. The case was dismissed because, in Justice Daly's opinion, the claim of relationship between plaintiff and A. T. Stewart's family was not established.

## BURNED AT SEA.

Sixty Persons Reported Drowned by the Loss of the Alexandria.

Havana, Cuba, November 2.—The steamship City of Alexandria, belonging to the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, from Havana and Matanzas for New York, was burned off Cojima. Sixty persons were drowned. The steamer was commanded by Captain Hoffman.

## No Details Received.

New York, November 2.—At the offices of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company this morning cablegrams were received shortly before noon, announcing the loss of the steamship City of Alexandria, off the Cuban coast, between Matanzas and Havana. The first dispatches stated that the steamer was a total loss. A later one said that the crew and all on board, with possibly the exception of the purser and stewardess, had been saved.

No details in regard to the loss of the steamship have been received, and the agents are unable to confirm or deny the report that the vessel had been blown up. The steamship had no passengers aboard according to the New York dispatches, and she was to have taken passengers on at Havana for this city. Her captain was K. A. Hoffman, an able and experienced officer. The purser, who is supposed to be lost, is R. Bowen.

The maritime exchange has received the following from Havana:

The steamer City of Alexandria, Hoffman, from Matanzas for Havana, New York (before reported with 400 head of stock), was wrecked by an explosion at 4 o'clock a. m. and is a total loss by fire. Of those on board twenty-eight were saved. Nothing is known as to the fate of the remainder.

## A Saw Mill Burned.

Fort Wayne, Ind., November 2.—A large saw mill, just east of Dixon, O., twenty miles east of this city, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire spread to the lumber piles, extending one-eighth of a mile, and a conflagration followed. The loss is \$200,000.

## PREDECAST IN COURT.

He Pleads "Not Guilty"—The Assassin Hung in Effigy.

Chicago, November 2.—Patrick Eugene Joseph Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, was arraigned in Judge Horner's court today. The courtroom was crowded and when the prisoner was led in by the jailer, the spectators jumped to their feet. The action terrified Prendergast and with blanched face he crouched close to the officers. He could scarcely stand and he had to be assisted to his seat. When his indictment was read, Prendergast responded nervously "not guilty."

## "Have you an attorney?" asked the judge.

"No, but I expect to get one," responded the prisoner faintly.

The judge announced that the case would be continued to give Prendergast an opportunity to secure counsel and the assassin was led trembling back to his cell. The prisoner had evidently intended to make a speech in the courtroom, but his fear of mob violence reduced him to a state of abject terror and he seemed glad to get back to jail.

An excited crowd of over 1,000 laboring people participated last night in the hanging in effigy of Prendergast on Canal Street. The adjacent police station was notified by an excited citizen that the mob had taken the prisoner from jail and was hanging him. A body of police officers was sent to the scene, but upon their arrival the policemen refused to interfere and the dummy was left hanging for an hour. It was finally taken down and burned amid the vengeful shouts of the crowd.

## DIRECTUM WON EASILY.

Mascot Was No Match for the Fast Trotter Who Won All the Heats.

New York, November 2.—The trotting match between Directum and Mascot, which, it had been said, was going to be the most sensational event that ever took place between harness horses, proved to be no sensation at all, so far as the race itself was concerned. There was but one horse in it. The sensational part of the day's programme and arrangements were the enormous crowds that gathered at the Fleetwood track to see the best there were between Directum and Mascot. It was perhaps as large an assemblage as ever collected at the track. Bigger figures have been seen in the matter of attendance at Fleetwood, but it is quite safe to say that today's crowd was as large as ever assembled at the course.

Directum won the three heats easily in 2:10 1/4, 2:07 3/4 and 2:08 3/4 respectively.

## At Nashville.

Delightful weather, the largest attendance of the meeting and good racing were the features at Cumberland park today. For favorites a strongly backed third choice and one 8 to 1 shot got home in the front. The time in the several races was very fast. A. Clayton and L. Williams each rode two winners.

First race, for three-year-olds and upwards, 5x furlongs, Merry Eyes won, Josie D. second, Sumner third. Time, 1:45 1/2.











## THE CONSTITUTION.

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## TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 3, 1893.

## Atlanta's Semi-Centennial.

The Baltimore Sun has the following pleasant words concerning Atlanta's jubilee in December:

"The indications are that the coming celebration of Atlanta's semi-centennial will be the most successful ever before known in the history of that city. The Constitution says every merchant in Atlanta, from the biggest wholesale dealer down to the little peanut vender, will take a part in the splendid pageant which will be one of the features of the day, and the celebration will be handed down as the glitziest climax of Atlanta's first half century. It is thought that the celebration will be the city at that time will verge upon that of the city of the future. In this connection it may be stated that Atlanta's directory for this year shows that the city has ninety-four miles of street railway. She has 622 manufacturing establishments with a capital of \$10,000,000, 11 railroads, 220 wholesale houses employing 1,000 druggists and doing an annual business of over \$5,000,000, a banking capital of \$500,000 and more than 100,000 population, containing the suburbs. This is certainly a fine exhibit for a city fifty years old, particularly when the destruction of the city by the federal forces and other losses by the war are considered."

The outside newspapers are taking a good deal of interest in the affair, and Atlanta is being well advertised all over the country. No southern city has ever made such rapid progress in a half century, and none has a more stirring history."

There should be a spontaneous movement on the part of our people to make the coming celebration in every way worthy of the occasion. When Buffalo observed her semi-centennial, some years ago, Grover Cleveland was the orator of the day. Among other things he said: "In the history of a city, fifty years mark the period of youth, when all is fresh and buoyant. The face is fair, the step is light and the burden of life is carried with a song; the future, stretching far ahead, is full of bright anticipations, and the past, with whatever of struggle and disappointment there may have been, seems short and is half forgotten. In this heyday of our city's life, we do well to exchange our congratulations, and to revel together in the assurance of our happy and prosperous future that awaits us."

And yet I do not deem it wrong to remind myself and you that our city, great in its youth, did not suddenly spring into existence clad in beauty and in strength. There were men fifty years ago, who laid its foundations broad and deep; and who, with the care of jealous parents, tended it and watched its growth. Those early times were not without their trials and discouragements, and we reap today the fruit of the labors and the perseverance of those pioneers. Those were the fathers of the city. Where are they? Fifty years added to manhood fill the cup of human life. Most have gone to swell the census of God's city, which lies beyond the stream of fate. A few, there are who, like Isidore, linger upon the bank, and wait to see the shade of trees they have planted with their own hands. Let us tenderly remember the dead tonight, and let us renew our love and veneration for those who are spared to speak to us of the scenes attending our city's birth and infancy."

These thoughts will fill the minds of our old pioneers when they take part in our jubilee and glance backward over the eventful period that stretches from Hardy Ivy's first log cabin down to the bustling city of today. Mr. Cleveland also said to the people of Buffalo:

"When our centennial shall be celebrated, what will be said of us? I hope it may be said that we built and wrought well, and added much to the substantial prosperity of the city we had in charge. Brick and mortar may make a large city, but the enlightenment of those things which elevate and purify, the exertion of the highest standard of integrity in official place, and a constant, active interest on the part of the good people in municipal government are needed to make a great city."

This nobly outlines the work that will make Atlanta, as well as Buffalo, a great city in the best sense of the phrase at the end of another half century."

Pulling together is the policy that makes a city."

## A Great Pity.

It is a great pity that such a newspaper as The New York Evening Post cannot discuss the subject of lynching in the south without permitting its inherited prejudices to do duty as arguments.

Why, for instance, should a newspaper that is scholarly, logical and frequently powerful in the presentation of its views, trim its arguments on lynching with allusions to southern bullies and swashbucklers, or allow itself to gird at the sentiment which prompts men to protect and preserve the purity of their wives and daughters? We have tried in vain to put ourselves in the place of the editor of The Evening Post in this matter. His views jar against one another.

Because lynchings are brutal, murderous, unjustifiable, does it follow that it is wrong for husbands and fathers to be instant and energetic in protecting the purity and innocence of their wives and daughters? Is this the theory on which civilized society is based?

It is not necessary to make the slightest excuse for lynching to show The Post that while its contention is right its arguments are all wrong. It is ridiculous to compare the condition of affairs in the south with that of the

north, or of England, or of France. Given the same condition and the same results will follow, as they have followed in parts of the north where the test has been made.

This fact does not justify lynching in the slightest, but it explains a phenomenon which the editor of The Evening Post ought not to ignore. And there is another fact that he ought to ponder, namely, that there is as little excuse for the crime that leads to lynching as there is for the crime of lynching.

This whole question goes very much deeper than politics, and all discussion should go as deep.

## The Surplus.

The republicans having walked off with the big treasury surplus that the democrats left in 1888 are now going around with a dark lantern and a bag pretending to be hunting for it.

It is a very old scheme for a thief to hide in an entry way, wait till his pursuers come along and then join in chasing himself, yelling louder than anybody else.

This is what the republicans are trying to do, but the scheme will not work. When the surplus was last seen it was surrounded by the Tom Reed congress. From the point of view of these honest men, a treasury surplus was in the nature of a boodle to be divided. They swarmed on it, and when they rose, there was nothing but a hole in the ground where the surplus had been.

If the republicans really want to know what has become of the surplus they should invite Tom Reed's congress into the national grand jury room and compel them to divulge the facts.

## Wild Talk in the Pulpit.

We learn from The New York Tribune that Evangelist Munhall in Chicago the other day denounced the world's fair as a curse of God, while another evangelist in Baltimore declared that the murder of Carter Harrison was a judgment inflicted on him by God to punish him for his course in politics.

In about the same vein the Rev. Dr. Robert McArthur, of New York, said last Sunday night:

"Carter Harrison was an apostate for crime. His newspaper, The Chicago Times, declared that it was right for the brothers and low places of amusement to be open on the Sabbath. Carter Harrison not only winked at anarchy, but countenanced it. The Haymarket riot, with its awful consequences, grew out of his lax treatment of the lawless element. He died by an assassin's hand—a violent death. Had he not lived a violent life he undoubtedly would have been alive today."

This is all wrong. It is the business of a minister to preach the gospel. He should encourage brotherly love among men, and not incite cranks to act as the judges and executioners of our public men.

Such crazy talk as we have quoted should not be permitted in the pulpit, and the preachers who are guilty of it should be sternly rebuked by their congregations.

## Let Democrats Get Together.

Friends of silver in both houses of congress decided Wednesday night, in conference, upon their plan of campaign.

The issue will be fully presented to the people of the various congressional districts. As Senator Dubois puts it, the conference unanimously agreed that politics should be kept out of it and that the fight should be made within the party lines of the two great parties by the election of silver men regardless of the views they may hold on all other questions.

This is undoubtedly the wisest course to pursue. We have always urged the silver democrats to remain where they are, on the Chicago platform, and under the banner of the democracy. Any other course would be the surrender of the majority to the minority.

They have only been delayed and not defeated in their struggle for the money of the constitution, and they can make their victory what it should be, a democratic triumph.

Let us hear no more of the suicidal policy of rushing into a third party in the hope of restoring the double standard. That course would defeat both the new party and the democracy and give the republicans control again. Our impatient and dissatisfied brethren who demand the redemption of the financial relief planks in our platform may rest assured that the democratic party is all right. It will pull itself together and fulfill its promises.

Stand squarely on the platform, stay within the party lines, uphold the party standard, and make your influence and your votes felt in democratic councils and at the polls. In this way every pledge made by the national democracy can and surely will be redeemed.

## The Tariff Issue.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a republican organ, remarks that "the disquieting feature" in the situation "is that the democratic party is committed by its national platform to make a radical and sweeping change in the tariff."

Thus far we have failed to see any signs of this disquiet. The democratic platform was discussed and dissected for months from one end of the country to the other, and the result was that the people endorsed the declarations, accepted the pledges, and gave the democratic party a commission to carry them out.

It is a significant fact that when the McKinley law was pending before the republican congress in 1890, The Globe-Democrat and other republican organs in the west subjected its provisions to the severest criticisms, and freely predicted that under its drastic operations the policy of protection would cease to be popular with the people.

These criticisms were justified and these predictions fulfilled. The people were so disgusted with the operations of the McKinley law that they endorsed the democratic declaration pledging the party to sweep away every vestige of protection for the sake of protection, and to levy a tariff for revenue only.

As The Globe-Democrat says, "with many imposters under the McKinley law, protection is the chief, almost the sole, consideration, the question of revenue figuring only incidentally in the minds of the framers." The democratic policy, as outlined in the platform pledge, is precisely the reverse of this. The party is bound by the pledge it has made, and obligated by the commission it holds, to make the collection of revenue the sole object of the tariff, the question of pro-

tection figuring only incidentally in the matter.

The democratic party has pledged itself—and the pledge was heartily endorsed by the people—to treat taxation in the interest of protection as an unconstitutional levy, and to formulate a tariff solely for the purpose of raising revenue to support the government.

We do not appreciate the "disquieting" feature which The Globe-Democrat seems to have discovered in the situation. We have not perceived it. From our point of view the people are anxious, even impatient, to be relieved of the unjust taxation that is the sole object of the protective tariff. This unjust and unnecessary taxation is levied on the people in order to add to the already large profits of the millionaire manufacturers. It is taxation levied on the masses for the benefit of the classes, and for this reason the democratic declaration denounces it as unconstitutional.

This is one of the issues on which the people do not shift about. Every democratic campaign since the war has been a campaign of education so far as the tariff is concerned, and last year the people gave the party a commission to deal with the matter in accordance with the pledges put forward in its platform.

On this issue, the country is no longer republican.

## In the Woods.

Politics has nothing to do with the seasons. Spring came after the partition of Poland—in fact was not delayed a day by that event—and summer spreads her glories abroad in spite of floods and tornadoes. In the woods at this moment, gold and silver are at a parity, and both are fresh from nature's mint, and the sun has lit its torch to show their beauties off.

Your neighbor's well may have gone dry, and your own, too, for that matter, but we must make some small contributions of inconvenience in order to see nature cut her perfect capers. A wet fall would have filled your well, but the rest of us would have missed more than half the beauties of this wonderful autumn weather. It is better for your well to run dry for a little while than for the east wind, and the drizzle that goes with it, to bedrage and despoil the variegated foliage that beautifies the woods.

Do as your forefathers did—drink at the branch. In order to find a branch that is fit to drink from you will have to go to the woods and when you get there, if you are not a politician or a pessimist, you will be glad that your well is dry, since the cause of it has clarified the atmosphere so that you may enjoy the wonderful pictures in color that are spread out upon the hills.

Once within this vast amphitheater, where nature's panorama may be witnessed for less than the price of admission to a dime museum, you will see that the foliage of the trees is not the only attraction. At your feet and all around you, you will find a profusion of wild blossoms, more beautiful in many respects than those at the flower shows. A chrysanthemum as big and as hairy as a French poodle is a magnificent affair, but its little cousin in the woods, a frail blue flower, is far more beautiful.

If you have any children of your own, take them with you. If not then take your neighbor's children. You will then discover why laughter was given to the little ones. You will discover—and the discovery will do you good—that every call or cry the youngsters can utter wakes a musical echo in the woods, and that this is just what the echoes were waiting for. And if the Lord has not, for purposes of His own, permitted you to drown and destroy all your sentiment in business, you will join the rabble rout, and surrender yourself to every suggestion that has a prank behind it. And the man that returns home exhausted with that kind of dissipation is a much honest man than when he started out.

## A Mysterious Murderer.

De Jong, the alleged murderer, who is now in prison in Amsterdam, bids fair to baffle the authorities and go scot free.

It is morally certain that De Jong has caused the disappearance of several young women, but whether he has murdered them or sold them to the managers of certain houses of vice, nobody knows but himself, and possibly his victims and their keepers. The prisoner has been remarkably successful in persuading women to leave their homes to follow him from place to place, and in every instance the girls have disappeared.

The Amsterdam officials fear that they will have to release the accused. They say that it is not enough to prove that a person is simply missing. Some overt act that would result in the death of a person must be proved to make out the crime of murder. Holland has been thoroughly searched, but no trace of the women has been found, and it is impossible to say whether they are living or dead.

De Jong has been questioned time and again, and every device has been employed to throw him off his guard, but he remains the same smiling mystery. He laughs at his prosecutors and predicts his speedy discharge. It is the theory of some that he is the famous Jack the Ripper who committed the Whitechapel butcheries, but no facts have been brought forward to sustain it.

It is quite probable that the suspected man will soon regain his liberty and resume his secret work of decimating the female population of Holland.

Hard times ought to be unconditionally repealed.

Mr. Tom Reed is making speeches. Mr. Reed is as eloquent as a punch bowl and is shaped like one.

The trade revival is now due.

Chicago has received another compliment from The New York Sun. Mr. Dana's office cat is evidently taking a vacation.

Governor Boies, of Iowa, is carrying on his campaign from a sick bed. The old democracy never tires.

The business boom should not be at all backward in coming forward. The time is ripe for it.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Says The Birmingham Age-Herald: "Carter Harrison is said to have believed very strongly in self-assertion being necessary to a man's success in life. But self-assertion without brains will not succeed, and if a man has brains it will be found out without self-assertion. In fact, self-assertion without anything to back it will bring a man into contempt. The ass is the most assertive of all animals."

his bray is the longest and the loudest, yet when people hear it they smile in contempt or frown in disgust. If a man has merit and has a core of strong friends, he will be sure to succeed in life. The self-assertive man is apt to place a higher estimate on himself than the world does. He is apt to over-estimate his abilities. He rushes in where angels fear to tread. He undertakes too much, and the result is failure. It is hard for a man to determine the true difference between his real self and his fancied self. To know thyself is one of the most difficult studies of life. The men who succeed are those who know themselves most thoroughly. Emerson held that every man has the born ability to do some feat impossible to another. The men who succeed are they who find this one thing. Edison beat about from pillar to post until he luckily found the one thing he could do that no other man could."

Money at interest grows like the green bay tree. A century ago Benjamin Franklin left \$5,000 to the city of Boston to be left on interest for 100 years. Principal and interest now aggregate \$425,000. A portion of this, about \$100,000, is to remain on interest another century. The value of the increase is the same in the future the fund will approximate \$10,000,000 in the year 2099.

George Alfred Townsend says of the southern vote in the senate on unconditional repeal: "Out of thirteen slave states—excluding Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia, which are north of the new Mason and Dixon's line drawn from Huntington to the District of Columbia—the southern senators gave just these votes to the cry of their commercial and laboring fellowmen for relief—Lindsay, of Kentucky; White and Caffery, of Louisiana; Gordon, of Georgia; Mills, of Texas; Hunton, of Virginia. There were also senators out of twenty-six, and only one state in the south with the full senatorial delegation supporting the delivery of our currency from degradation. Out of the above list you can strike every name of the six but the names of all but one, are rotting with the business and operative society from high-minded motives. The majority of the six voted from other than fraternal and high-minded interests, as from covetousness of patronage, fear of patronage, family or other considerations, already mentioned, cunning, etc."

## PUBLIC OPINION.

St. Louis Republic: That whole chapter of concessions and compromises between the gold standard and bullion bounties is closed. Turn over the leaf. Hereafter all southern and western democrats will concentrate upon one and the same goal of silver—unconditional repeal of the act of March 3, 1879, and the adoption of silver as American standard money. If continental Europe will join us the ratio of bimetallic coinage can for all time be fixed at 15 to 1. If not, we can fix our own ratio at the figure of 16 to 1. Legislation gives gold and silver their chief value. Our legislation alone cannot arbitrarily set a ratio, but we can put our influence in the scale and do our duty for silver money under the conditions which we confront.

Winnington Messenger: Gorman stood before a wise compromise and sought to accomplish it. He failed. He has been talking out in meeting. He speaks plain words for plain men. What does he say of obstruction and who are the obstructionists? He has declared "that all the obstruction and all the delay was the result of an attempt on the part of the unconditional repeal senators to secure a majority of the senate in favor of the Voorhees bill." That is a real deal of downright lying. It has been done by the golding organs in denouncing the bimetallic democrats. Is Senator Morgan sure of this? Can such things be right under the shadow of the mighty Cleveland? Mr. Gorman ought to know how to do things, for he was there, was the engineer in charge.

Denver News: Within the twenty years, since the money policy of all preceding history was reversed by a conspiracy of money lenders, millionaires have multiplied and, should the conditions of a few years longer, the millions will be among us. Three-tenths of 1 per cent of our population already control 70 per cent of the property. The wealth of Croesus was estimated at \$8,000,000—less than the annual income of more than one American millionaire.

New York Sun: The Voorhees bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act has been passed by a majority of only eleven, and the democratic members of the senate prove to have been nearly equally divided, even when being recorded in favor of the measure and eighteen against it. Moreover, the very preamble of the Voorhees bill demonstrates that some of its democratic supporters were at heart reluctant to do anything which might tend, even for a time, to the denunciation of silver. Under the circumstances, we must recognize that the indignant and ill-tempered comments on the prolonged discussion of the measure were not justified. The strong minority of the senate were entirely in accordance with their constitutional rights, and with historical precedents, in their resistance to a bill which they deemed injurious to their constituents; and the wonder is, not that their resistance should have been so long, but that it should have been overcome at all.

## THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

Savannah Press: The law regulating registration for elections should be made general and uniform. Northern and western states have adopted the Australian ballot. Southern states are getting ready to follow, and in this movement Georgia should get ready to lead the march and blaze the way to better methods, purer laws.

Washington Chronicle: It is somewhat doubtful what would be the effect of a strict copy of the Australian ballot on the state at large. It would probably diminish the actual votes cast, for men who know how to use their vote for their vote to sell it would be without any inducement to cast it. But there is another kind of bribery which it would not affect, and in fact might facilitate. This is the bribery proposed by demagogues who offer as an inducement some law which will be an attack on property and also wages.

Monroe Advertiser: There is no doubt that the desire for a change in the ballot system of Georgia is increasing and this because the reasons for the change are gradually becoming more manifest. And no doubt the proposition to adopt the Australian ballot system in Georgia will be made to the legislature during its present session.

## GENERAL GEORGIA COMMENT.

Savannah Press: Let democrats get together now on the 10 per cent state bank tax repeal. Repeat men have their hands in and can do good now.

Athens Banner: The fight of the people against monopolism has been lost, but democracy still has this much consolation in its defeat, that a majority of the democratic senators are on record against the unconditional repeal bill.

Calhoun Times: A bill has passed the house preventing the sale of cigarettes in Georgia, but the Calhoun smokers claim that they are all right just so long as Tennessee doesn't pass a similar law. Chattanooga, they say, is a hard nut to crack, and hard enough for them.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Macoon has made its usual contribution to the legislative problems of a contested new charter application. The Georgia legislature would feel that something important was wanting in their work if they were asked to grant Macoon a new charter. Macoon, however, is a good town, with lots of progressive people, and is entitled to a new charter whenever she wants it.

## PAY THE JUDGES.

Augusta Herald: The bill increasing the salaries of the superior court judges ought to become a law.

Augusta Chronicle: One bill which has been introduced into the present legislative session to pass, and we hope it will do so promptly. It is the bill increasing the salary of judges of the superior court to \$2,500, and an amendment raising that to \$3,000 would be entirely proper. It is strange that a great state like Georgia has been willing to keep her judiciary so long on such inadequate salaries. The salaries of nearly all of Georgia's public officers are too low, but in no case is this more pronounced than in that of the judiciary.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

## A Little Bit of a Boy.

(To Muskie.)  
 There was never a smile in a weary while,  
 And never a gleam of joy;  
 Till his eyes of light made the whole world bright—  
 A little bit of a boy!

He came one day when the world was May  
 And thrilling with life and joy;  
 And with all the roses he seemed to play—  
 A little bit of a boy!

But he played his part with a human heart,  
 And time can never destroy  
 The memory sweet of the pattering feet  
 Of that little bit of a boy!

We had wondered how he could play all day  
 With never a dream of rest;  
 But once he crept in the dark and slept  
 Still on his mother's breast!

There was never a smile in a weary while,  
 And never a gleam of joy;  
 But the world seems dim since we dreamed of him—  
 A little bit of a boy!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

The late Colonel R. J. Moses, of Columbus, was a unique figure, at one time, in Georgia political life. His pleadings as a lawyer at the Georgia bar were of surpassing eloquence. He had something of the majesty of a lion when aroused, and he was, besides, a man of most remarkable memory—a scholar, who could run the range of English literature, and one might spend hours with him without experiencing a dull moment.

## Now You're Talking.

There's nothing melancholy  
 In Georgia, when the fate  
 Is moving to the 'possum,  
 An' the 'possum's on the plate!

By the recent fire at Jackson Mr. W. E. Harp, editor of The News and All-Georgia, lost his entire outfit, with no insurance. His loss, he told, is about \$3,000, and he is left absolutely penniless.

## Georgia Still Leads.

The Boston girl is mighty  
 Good at learning—somewhat flighty;  
 The Chicago girl is wonderfully gay;  
 But the Georgia girl, all grown—  
 Without any silly blarney,  
 Picks three hundred pounds of cotton in a day!

Mr. Lee J. Langley is doing excellent work on The Macon Evening News. He is one of the brightest young men of Georgia journalism, and will win his way to a front place in the ranks.

## The Way of the World.

Brown, as a farmer, failed to float—  
 A failure most alarming;  
 But now he's rich, because he wrote  
 A book on "Model Farming."

The colored supplements of The Chicago Inter Ocean are great. The Inter Ocean has been trying to settle the colored problem for a number of years, and it has about succeeded.

Says The Augusta Chronicle:  
 "The Georgia snollygoster came dangerously near having a namesake in H. J. W. Dam, the author. Their mail should be carefully directed."

Mr. J. D. Cleaton, of the American Press Association, is contributing some notable articles in prose and verse to a number of first-class publications. And besides, his work Mr. Cleaton is giving brilliant service as news editor of the American Press Association.

Mr. C. C. Kirkpatrick, of Springfield, O., has been visiting friends in the city. He is a genial gentleman, of literary tastes, and has a large circle of friends in all parts of the country.

## PROMINENT GEORGIANS.

Savannah Press: The Sparta Ishmaelite thinks Major George T. Barnes, of Augusta, would be a splendid governor of Georgia. Major Barnes is all right.

Augusta Herald: Speaker Atkinson has come out flat-footed for the repeal of the state bank tax. That is a feather in his cap.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: The flat judiciary circuit is to be congratulated on the election of Hon. John J. Hunt to fill the unexpected term of Judge Venable. The overwhelming vote cast by the legislature was a complete vindication, if any were needed, of the wisdom of his appointment by Governor Northen.

Covington Enterprise: Senator Edwards has introduced several new bills in the senate. He is a practical man and thoroughly understands the legislative process and necessities of the people. He is very popular with all the senators and is faithfully discharging all the duties of his high and responsible position.

Savannah Press: Hon. W. H. Fleming was appointed chairman of the finance committee of the Georgia legislature. Mr. Fleming is a very able and accomplished man, with a clear head, and is far-seeing and aggressive. The finance of this state could not be in better hands. Mr. Fleming as a legislator has taken front rank among Georgia statesmen. He is fearless, honest and capable.

Savannah Press: Speaker Atkinson's appearance in his place in the house was the signal for a burst of applause and the occasion for a good speech. The speaker came out strongly in favor of state banks, with a well expressed opinion on the currency question.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: An Atlanta justice of the peace will have the bar treat him with respect or fight, one or the other. This judge militant is Hon. Edgar Orr, a son of the late Judge Edgar Orr, and some years ago superintendent of the public schools at Brunswick. During the progress of a case in his court the other day, a young lawyer grossly insulted his honor, who left the bench, made a sudden dash for the offending limb of the judge and in a moment had him back in a corner pummeling him at a lively rate. By-standers presently picked up the young lawyer from the floor, where he was stretched, bleeding profusely. When Judge Orr calls for order in his court hereafter the Atlanta lawyers will know what he means.

Savannah Press: The election of Hon. Joseph Henry Lumpkin to the judgeship of the Atlanta circuit was unanimous endorsement of Governor Northen's admirable selection several weeks ago. No young man in Georgia has ever so completely outshone his elders.

Athens Banner: The fight of the people against monopolism has been lost, but democracy still has this much consolation in its defeat, that a majority of the democratic senators are on record against the unconditional repeal bill.

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Augusta Herald



## WITH A BUGGY WHIP

Hon. William H. Venable Assaults Mr. G. K. Woodward, the Ex-Editor, AND SOME UGLY MARKS ARE LEFT

On Mr. Woodward's Face—Mr. Venable Did Not Like a Remark Which He Was Told Mr. Woodward Made.

A long, black, buggy whip in the hands of Hon. W. H. Venable made two ugly marks on the left cheek of Mr. G. K. Woodward yesterday afternoon.

And that same whip will, in all probability, find its way into the courts of Fulton county, if enough of the pieces can be gathered together to make a showing.

The energy and the freedom with which the whip was used by Mr. Venable indicated that he had no little spite against the face, head and back of Mr. Woodward, while the manner in which Mr. Woodward's flesh and skin received the whip convinced all that he was either unwilling or unable to avert the hard stinging blows which were showered upon him in great rapidity.

The whipping occurred about 5 o'clock in Mr. Woodward's office and at the time it occurred no one was present except the two participants.

Since Mr. Venable first learned of Mr. Woodward and Mr. Woodward learned of Mr. Venable, no love has been wasted between them. In fact a love feast at which the two might have found would have been no love feast at all, so bitter has the feeling between them been for years. As far back as the memorable Venable-Todd campaign for the state senate that historical white winged dove has refused to hover over the territory these two gentlemen occupied, and to its absence the whipping of yesterday is at least indirectly traceable.

The Feeling Dates Back Some Time.

It will be remembered by the reading public that a few years ago Mr. Venable and Mr. Todd made the race against each other for a seat in the state senate and the contest was warm, and in many respects a bitter one. At that time Mr. Woodward was the business director and chief editorial writer on The Working World, a weekly paper published in Atlanta. The paper espoused the cause of temperance as well as the cause of the working man and its editorials were quite warm and caustic. Mr. Woodward was a bold and fearless writer and spoke right out in his columns. In his news and his editorial columns. In the Venable-Todd contest the cause of temperance was injected and The Working World took sides more against Mr. Venable than in favor of Mr. Todd. In one issue of the paper Mr. Woodward, after dealing with what he termed rottenness on the part of officials and others, declared that Mr. Venable was one of four thieves. This proved particularly offensive, and if Mr. Venable's heart for his editorial enemy that wiped it all out.

It was something Mr. Venable could not forget, neither could he forgive, if forgiveness were asked.

A Fresh Offense.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Venable and his brother, Sam, were sitting in their office in the old capital building, when a gentleman called with Mr. Clark, the grand conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors, who was in the city. Mr. Clark was introduced to the Messrs. Venable and a conversation began. Somehow Mr. Clark and Mr. W. H. Venable became engrossed, while Mr. Sam Venable turned his attention to the gentleman who called with Mr. Clark. While they were talking, the gentleman remarked to Mr. Sam Venable that Woodward was shooting off his mouth again, and when questioned, stated:

"I heard Woodward say this morning, after reading the account about Ed McCandless, that one of the thieves had been arrested and that another thief had signed his bond."

Mr. Sam Venable laughed at the remark, and, in a pleasant manner, called his brother's attention to it. It did not sit so well with Mr. W. H. Venable as it had with his brother, and, after Mr. Clark and the gentleman left, Mr. Venable called his office boy and sent him out to buy a buggy whip.

Buying a Whip.

"Get a good one," said Mr. Venable as the boy went out the door, "I don't want anything but the best. I want it keen and supple."

Then, as the boy disappeared, Mr. Venable informed his brother Sam that he was going to horsewhip Mr. Woodward for the remark. Mr. Sam Venable argued with his brother, but he was snarling under what he considered wrong long heated up, and would not listen. When the boy returned with the whip, Mr. Venable tried it, and listened to it pop as he flipped it through the air. The sizing seemed to him to please the police commissioner for it brought a pleasant smile to his face. With the whip in his hand, he started out of the building, closely followed by his brother Sam. The two gentlemen went direct to Mr. Woodward's office on Alabama street, but he was not in. They then went to the Kimball house looking for him, and as he was not there they took him in several other places which Mr. Woodward was thought to frequent, but he could not be found. During all this time Mr. W. H. Venable was trying to persuade his brother to leave him but without success. Not finding Mr. Woodward at any of the places where they had reason to think he could be found, the two gentlemen started up Marietta street to the old capital building. On the way they encountered Mr. G. D. Hill, and while Mr. Sam Venable stopped to talk to him, Mr. W. H. Venable walked on.

Found Him in This Time.

Before going two blocks, however, something suggested that he might find Mr. Woodward in his office and to it he went. Reaching the office, No. 8 Alabama street, Mr. Venable pushed the door open and saw Mr. Woodward sitting behind the desk. At a glance he saw, too, that he and Mr. Woodward were the only occupants of the office. Stepping to the side of the desk at which Mr. Woodward was sitting, Mr. Venable spoke to him and a second later the music the whip was making through the air could be heard on the streets. For two or three minutes the fogging went on and then Mr. Venable walked out of the office and with a piece of the whip in his hand walked up Alabama street and across to Marietta.

So quietly and quickly was it all done that not a single person was attracted to the office until it was all over.

At Jacob's corner Mr. Venable accidentally met his brother and in a few seconds told him what he had done. Then the two gentlemen, stepped into the store and drank a soda each and went home. A half hour after the affair, and long before more than a half dozen persons knew it, long before it was known at police headquarters, Mr. Venable was at home quietly dining with his family, as smiling and complacent as though nothing had occurred out of the usual routine of his daily life.

Woodward was not at home.

But while Mr. Venable was enjoying his home comforts, Mr. Woodward was sitting in his office thoroughly and completely prostrated. He was more dead than alive and was so weak and white that the picture he presented was almost ghastly. His hat was upon his desk and blood was oozing from two ugly wounds on his left cheek, while he was holding his head between his

hands in a dazed sort of manner. A lone policeman was his only companion and the policeman came upon the scene after the matter had reached its end. A glass of ice water, which the policeman had secured before him, and breathing rapidly and painfully he looked more like a man who was about to expire than like one who had just gone through a most terrible encounter in which he did very little work, according to his own statement.

It was in this way that he was found and when he was asked what was the matter he could hardly talk. So painful was the effort that he was compelled to stop more than once, in the narrative, for strength. Between his gasps he asked for his family physician, Dr. W. M. Curtis, and when that gentleman arrived indicated to him where he had been hit more by signs than by words. And then to the doctor and those about him he remarked:

"Mr. Woodward's Version."

"I was sitting here at my desk and was just folding a letter which I had written when the door opened and Mr. Will Venable walked in. He came up to the desk, and asked:

"Mr. Woodward? Mr. G. K. Woodward?"

"I looked up and recognized him and, turning my chair around so as to face him, told him that it was. Then he said to me: 'You called me a thief did you, you?' (and here Mr. Woodward repeated an ugly and offensive epithet, saying Mr. Venable had used it.)

And as he spoke, and long before I had time to get up or to speak or to move, he hit me over the head with a loaded cane. The lick was a terrible one, and it staggered me. It dazed me and knocked me back in my chair. Then before I had time to recover from my dazed condition he drew a whip from under his coat and began slashing me with it. Gradually I recovered my senses and trying to defend myself, said:

"Mr. Venable, I did not call you a thief."

"He continued to ply the whip and called me a lying puppy. I tried to get up but was too weak and could not. I tried to assure him that I had not said anything of the kind, but he would not listen and quit only when he got tired."

"Was there any one with him?" was asked.

"No; he was by himself. He came in alone, and I was alone. As he came in he closed the door behind him and then what I have told you happened."

Told with an Effort.

It was a task for Mr. Woodward to tell the story, but it was finally out. Then the doctor began examining the wounds. On Mr. Woodward's left cheek were two very ugly welts. One of them began near the temple and extended down to the chin. It was raised high, too, and the skin was broken just enough to let the blood ooze out the least bit. Another one, equally as bad, if not worse, began near the jawbone and extended to the mouth, running at right angles almost with the other one. They were both red and were swelling rapidly and were of the character that will make ugly sores, probably leaving the face scarred forever. On the top of his head was an ugly knot made by a heavy lick, such as either the butt end of the whip or a walking stick would make. While these marks were on the man, his hat, which was on the desk, showed a hole through it, which could have been made only with something like a stick or the end of a whip. The doctor dressed the wounds and Mr. Woodward sat in his office waiting to gather his strength.

Mr. Venable was at his dinner table when asked about the matter. At first he did not want to talk but when he was told what Mr. Woodward had said, remarked:

Mr. Venable's Account.

"Well, he's been talking about me ever since that campaign. In his paper he said I was one of four thieves, and, after it was all over, he continued to abuse me. Today I heard that he said, in talking about poor Ed McCandless's case, that one thief had been arrested and another thief had signed his bond. I thought it was enough, and I determined to put a stop to it. I got the whip and went to his office, but he was not there. Then I went to the Kimball, but could not find him. Sam was along, and I tried to get him to leave me. Finally we met Charley Hill, and he said that Woodward was shooting off his mouth again, and when questioned, stated:

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## WEEKS STOPS HERE.

He Travels on the Fastest and Most Luxurious Trains.

THREE DETECTIVES ACCOMPANY HIM

In Their Charge the Millionaire Defendant Strolls Over to the Kimball and Looks Around, but Does Not Register.

Francis H. Weeks, the notorious New York defaulter, passed through Atlanta yesterday, escorted by three detectives. The detectives were taking him back to New York, where he will have to stand up before the court and answer for a cool million dollars, which he squandered criminally.

Weeks was a famous Wall street manipulator just a short time ago, and was regarded as one of the strongest financiers on Wall street. He was a speculator of untold nerve, and went into many daring schemes. He was, however, one of the shrewdest of the shrewd, and was looked



FRANCIS H. WEEKS.

upon with great admiration for his successful manipulations from time to time by the other less fortunate speculators and gamblers in futures, and such things.

When, all of a sudden, Weeks found that his defalcation running up to the million mark had been discovered by others, he quickly stole away, and did not make himself content with stopping this side of Costa Rica.

There he has been ever since, and it was only recently that his whereabouts became known. The officers in pursuit of him located him by some strange methods, and went to work to get him from the distant shores, whether he had flown so quickly.

There was for a time some difficulty in getting him surrendered to the officers in pursuit, there being some hitch about the requisition being granted. This, however, did not seem to be due to any unwillingness on the part of the Costa Rican authorities to give him up to the authorities of this government. They have always been just as willing to turn the embezzler over to the United States officers as the officers in New York have been anxious to get their hands on him.

Weeks is being nicely treated by the officers who are his escort. They treat him almost as nicely as if he was a fellow traveler, free and guiltless. They took him to the Kimball, but did so quietly, and his name is not to be found on the register. The officers had him up in the open reception rooms of the Kimball for a little while, but soon left there, preferring to leave their prisoner back to the train, leaving on the vestibule for Washington at 12 o'clock.

The embezzler makes no statement about what he intends to do. It is understood, however, that he will make a clean breast of it all. He is reported to have made two or three remarks indirectly touching upon his plans, though nothing definite. If he does not make a confession of his guilt, and take punishment without opposition, it is said he will be his own lawyer. In this latter case it is thought that he will set up that his guilt is only technical, and throw himself upon the mercy of the court.

It was the opinion of the officers that he would have made a public statement in Costa Rica, complaining about the freeness with which his requisition was granted, but he did not.

In company with the officers from this country he came to New Orleans, several days ago, on the steamer Foxhall, and came right on through from that city to Atlanta and on from here to New York.

Weeks was dressed neatly, and looked like any business man traveling for his health or for pleasure.

WAITING FOR THE PRIMARIES.

The Candidates and the Members of the Primaries Are Doing Nothing.

The primaries next Monday is about the only topic which the people interested in the municipal election are discussing now.

Every one is anxiously waiting for the day, and no one has anything to say except that the tickets nominated by the mass meetings will be selected by the voters as delegates to the committee of one hundred.

The managers have about completed all arrangements for the day, and when Monday comes the people will have nothing to do but go up and cast their vote.

West End, the seventh ward, is the only one which has not yet selected delegates to be voted for in the primary. Tonight, however, the new ward will present its list of ten, and a call for a meeting of the voters of that ward has been issued and is here printed:

West End Tonight.

The citizens of the seventh ward, or what is more commonly known as West End, will meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock in the general council hall to consider the coming municipal primary. The Constitution is requested by a number of citizens to announce the meeting, and to urge full attendance of all the citizens who are qualified to participate in next Monday's primary.

The meeting will be called to order at 7:30 o'clock sharp.

## IN COURT AGAIN.

A Charming Mother-in-Law Cited to the Recorder's Court Today,

TO TELL WHAT SHE KNOWS IN GENERAL

A Bad Negro Bases a Row on James Street—Hayes Not So Sullen. Other Police News.

Mrs. L. S. Calhoun, a shapely, once pretty woman, of perhaps thirty-eight years of age, who enjoys alone the unique distinction of being the only mother-in-law that ever dived with her son-in-law, was arrested yesterday morning by order of Chief Connolly, and will appear in the police court this afternoon to answer to the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

The case is the outgrowth of the recent sensation in the Calhoun family, caused by the fight between Mrs. Calhoun's husband and her son-in-law, who fought because Calhoun thought his son-in-law was paying too much attention to his wife.

Her appearance in this afternoon will not be Mrs. Calhoun's first by any means. She was before the public not long ago, posing in the unique position already alluded to, and on one or two occasions before has she been called into court on account of disturbances in her family. Last year a row occurred at her home between Farris, the son-in-law in the case, and his wife, on account of their child, which Farris did not want his wife to see. The police appeared just in time to settle the dispute.

Mrs. Calhoun's latest appearance at police headquarters was two weeks ago, when the fight between son-in-law and father-in-law occurred. This caused a great deal of talk among the neighbors of the charming woman, and a petition was circulated asking the chief to remove Mrs. Calhoun from the community in which she lived, on Wells street.

Chief Connolly served the usual notice on her, asking her to leave within five days, but as she treated the notice with superb contempt she will have to answer in police court today.

A case was also made against Mrs. J. C. Clegg, who lives on Wells street. A strong defense will be made in this case.

He Is a Bad Cook.

Tom Fields is a big, black cook, six feet tall and very broad shouldered. Until last night he has been boasting with an inoffensive old negro at 75 James street. Last night Fields's landlord went into the former's room to remove him for the loud language that was emanating from it. He found a full-blown game of poker in progress and he told the players they had to leave.

Fields became furious and assaulted the old man, cursing him vilely, after which he left. He was prevented from harming the old man to any great extent by the interference of bystanders. The case was reported to the police and an effort is being made to catch Fields, who, if caught, will be prosecuted on two charges.

Murderer Hayes Not So Sullen.

Andrew Hayes is still insistent upon his belated scheme for justice by giving his life for the one he took nine years ago, and says he will never retract his statement. He was dressed in a new suit yesterday and smoked innumerable cigarettes, while he chatted with the officers about his case.

Hayes has been indicted for assaulting his mistress, but will probably be taken before the grand jury in a day or two to testify in regard to the killing of Shepherd. He may be carried to jail today.

Carried to Her Home.

Elizabeth Simmons, the crazy woman, from Douglasville, who created such a bedlam at police headquarters by her loud ravings, was yesterday afternoon carried to her home by her father and two of her brothers. She was placed under the influence of morphine to quiet her during the journey, and left the police station sleeping from the effects of the drug.

A worse case of insanity the officers have never had any experience with. For twenty-four hours she raved and tore about her cell, frequently falling from exhaustion. Her father will have her committed to the asylum within a few days.

Who's Lost a Rug.

Captain Manly has in his possession a very fine Persian rug, for which he would like to find an owner. The rug is a very costly one, and has worked in it the figure of a peacock. The rug was recovered from a negro prisoner.

Lost His Pistol.

Patrolman Ben Smith lost his policeman's pistol yesterday and has since been searching the city for it. The person who finds it will receive an anxious mind by returning it to the erstwhile owner.

IT ADJOURNS TODAY.

Judge Newman Will Hold Court at Col umbus, Ga., Next Monday Morning.

Judge Newman will adjourn the federal court this morning.

The day's session will be occupied in the trial of moonshine cases, and nearly all of these will be cleared from the docket. Beginning next Monday the judge will hold court at Columbus, Ga., for one week. As soon as he returns to the city, which will be on the following Monday, he will begin the consideration of civil issues, which will occupy the time of the court for several weeks.

FOUR MADE HAPPY.

Governor Northern Extends Executive Clemency to Four Criminals.

Four pardons were granted by the governor yesterday.

Thomas Nelson, a Decatur county negro, was convicted of arson. He is an old negro, and the officers now believe that he was instigated to perpetrate the crime by an old woman, whose servant he had been for years, and whom he had learned to obey implicitly. Judge Bowen recommends the pardon. The woman does not live in Decatur county, and her part of the crime—if she is guilty, as the court officials believe—was committed in another county; hence she has not been indicted.

Anthony Stokes, an old negro, sent to the changing of Greene county for twelve months for shooting at another, is in very bad health, and will die if compelled to serve out his sentence. So the physicians state, and on this statement the old negro was turned out.

Fred Riley, a Chatham county negro, was sent to the penitentiary under a two-year term for burglary. He was a technical commission of the crime, and he had no intent to commit it. Judge Fallgatter wrote that he had, in view of this

fact, given the negro the shortest possible sentence, and he recommended his pardon.

A woman was the fourth to receive executive clemency. She is Janie Grandison, who was sent to the Fulton county chain gang for a year upon a charge of stealing jewelry. She had no counsel when her case came up for trial, and was told that the best thing for her to do would be to plead guilty. She has made a showing indicating that she is not guilty of the crime, and Judge Clark and Solicitor Hill join in the request for her pardon.

COURTHOUSE CULLINGS.

Gip South, Clem Goodman and Charley Money were sentenced by Judge Westmoreland to eighteen months each to the chain gang for larceny from the house. The father of Gip South cried on Governor Northern yesterday and asked that the sentence be suspended until he could see whether or not he might be able to get Gip into the New York reformatory. Two ladies called in behalf of all three boys yesterday. It is just such cases as these that cause the governor to refer the passage of a reformatory bill.

Frances Donnelly died a suit yesterday in the clerk's office against her husband, H. J. Donnelly. The plaintiff alleges many cruel things on her part, among others that her husband would get intoxicated, and also refused to pay her bills. It is hardly likely that the defendant will fight the case. Donnelly is a young man and comes of a highly respectable family. The wife sues also for permanent alimony.

The report of Auditor Moyers, which was so fully sustained and so highly complimented by Judge John L. Hopkins, was made the verdict of a jury yesterday. Every amount awarded by the auditor was passed upon favorably by Judge Hopkins, except an item in reference to the killing of a cow.

A hall trover action was sued out yesterday by Mrs. W. H. H. Huff against a lot of harness and other leather material. The amount of the goods is a large one and they are valued at \$1,500.

John Parks was convicted yesterday in Judge Westmoreland's court of cheating and swindling. He was fined \$100.

It Is Free.

We want to treat every child in Atlanta. On tomorrow, Saturday, we will give with each purchase of tea, coffee, etc., a box of fine candy, free. Send the little ones round and let them make a purchase, securing at the same time an elegant box of assorted candy without charge.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 75 Whitehall and 115 Peachtree streets.

## YOUNG MOTHERS

We offer you a remedy which it used as directed, insures safety to life of both mother and child.

"MOTHERS FRIEND"

Robb confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk, as many testify.

"My wife used only two bottles of Mothers Friend. She was easily and quickly relieved. It is now doing splendidly."

J. S. Morton, Harlow, N. C.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co., Atlanta, Ga.

How shall we tell you about

our Suits? We shan't say a

word; let them speak for them-

selves. \$10 to \$25. All kinds,

of course.

By the way, how about an

Ulster this winter? We have

them from \$12, \$15, \$18; they're

young coats at two, still youth-

ful at three and retire from

active service in about four

years. What's the consequence?

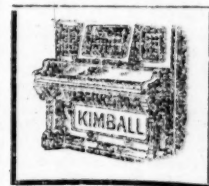
Customers pleased, and buy

again.

A. Beaufeld & Sons

OF COURSE.

24 WHITEHALL, COR. ALABAMA STS.



## THIS PIANO WILL BE SOLD

At manufacturer's price. It has received the highest award at the WORLD'S FAIR, and we offer it for

\$100.00

Now and a balance of \$175.00 1st November, 1894. This puts on the market a New Scale seven and a half octave

KIMBALL UPRIGHT PIANO

With stool, scarf, book, and free of freight for the minimum amount consistent with BEST WORKMANSHIP, the best PIANO. Come and see it, or write for catalogue.

PHILLIPS & CREW CO.

Largest Warerooms South. Largest Stock. ATLANTA, GA. South, \$92,000 Capital Stock. Oldest House. Mention this paper when writing.

Overcoats  
Overcoats  
Overcoats  
Overcoats

Our Own Makes.

"Overcoats—our own makes." That's the proudest distinction they can bear. No Overcoats like them for selling, for style. Some of our friends say—"They go on forever about Overcoats." "You do your Suits wrong." "Your Suits are just as sumptuous."

Suits  
Suits  
Suits  
Suits

Our Own Makes.

The Suit trade is just as precious to us as any could be. We are just as large-hearted and open-hearted in doing it. We have today the most splendid variety of Suits that any gentleman











## THEY HATE TO PAY.

The Legislators Refer the Kibbey Bonds to Another Committee.

### AN INVITATION TO MR. CLEVELAND

Georgia Will Be Glad to See Him and His Cabinet Come to the Augusta Exposition—Assembly Routine.

There was a notable absence yesterday of the crowd of spectators who have heretofore thronged the vacant space in the rear of the circle of desks. The order of Speaker Atkinson that none should be admitted save those who had a distinct right to be present under the rules, had been rigorously enforced, with rather gratifying results to all who desired to attend to business rather than listen to desultory conversation. Even the water cooler had been removed to the lobby and statesmen afflicted with an early morning thirst were obliged to repair thither to cool their palates.

The Convention Ball Bill. The special order of the morning and the all absorbing topic of the day was the consideration of the "convention ball" bill of Mr. Bacon, of Bibb. This bill, briefly stated, provided for the issuing of upwards of about \$20,000 worth of state bonds to pay off, take up and retire the following overdue and outstanding obligations:

Sixteen \$500 bonds, known as "convention bonds," signed by Charles J. Jenkins, as governor, and John Jones, as state treasurer. They are Nos. 43, 44 to 58 inclusive.



A LEGISLATIVE BUGHYAR RISES FROM ITS GRAVE.

clusive, 80 and 200, and are dated February 17, 1866, maturing February 17, 1871.

Also, twenty-nine bonds, signed by Charles J. McDonald, as governor, and J. Crawford, as president of the Western and Atlantic railroad, of these, six are dated January 25, 1841, due July 1, 1871, for \$1,000 each; three are of the same dates, for \$500 each; seven are dated January 25, 1840, due June 1, 1870, for \$250 each, and thirteen are dated January 25, 1841, due July 1, 1871, for \$250 each.

On motion the house went into session as a committee of the whole with Mr. Merriam, of Glynn, in the chair.

Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, took the floor in behalf of the bill and made a long, elaborate and exceedingly able argument for its passage. He explained, in opening, that these bonds were not in any way associated with the corruption of reconstruction days, and proceeded to enter into a running history of their origin and subsequent vicissitudes.

#### Story of the Bonds.

The bonds are of two classes, Mr. Fleming went on to say. The first is \$125,000 worth, issued under Governor Charles J. McDonald, between the years 1837 and 1840, in aid of the Western and Atlantic railroad. The balance is \$8,000 worth of bonds, issued in 1866, under Governor Charles J. Jenkins, to defray the current expenses of state government. These were authorized by the convention of 1865, and are what is known as the "convention bonds." Neither was in any way connected with the period of reconstruction.

Of these bonds, E. L. Hayes, of Rhode Island, owns the \$8,000 issue and E. P. Scott & Co., of New York, that of \$125,000. They bought them in open market years ago.

In 1877, at a convention held here, some \$7,000,000 worth of fraudulent bonds were condemned and repudiated. The bonds in question are not in that list. The only cloud cast upon them is in the claim by Dr. Roseman, an expert employed by the state to examine the obligations incurred in reconstruction days, that they were not listed in accordance with an act of 1875, that made this formality a necessary preliminary to payment by the state treasurer. There is written proof, said Mr. Fleming, that Dr. Roseman was mistaken. His certificate and receipt are in existence, showing conclusively that the bonds were registered in accordance with the law, and the only explanation of his statement is that in the pressure of business he forgot and overlooked this fact.

The vital questions at present are: Have these bonds been paid? Have they been canceled? Have they been in any way accounted for in the settlement of the state with its financial agents? Dr. Roseman's report creates a suspicion that at the time Henry Clues was financial agent for the state of Georgia he redeemed these bonds



MR. HARRISON, As Sketched from the Reporters' Table.

with state funds and refuted them on the market. There is absolutely no proof to carry out this suspicion. When Mr. Clues's accounts were settled he presented \$980,250 worth of canceled bonds. These were not included. He was also allowed \$17,000 credit for sterling bonds, payable in pounds, shillings and pence, and these are obviously not of that issue. To summarize, it has never been claimed that Clues was indebted to the state and under the circumstances it is immaterial whether he paid these bonds or not. The real point is that the state has never paid them and today stands indebted for their face value. In 1880 or 1881 a bill was presented to the house to pay the McDonald bonds. It was defeated as was also a motion to appoint a committee to investigate their validity. The whole question was dodged without inquiry.

Mr. Fleming closed with a strong appeal

to sustain the honor of the state by discharging this long-standing debt. He called attention to the fact that the non-payment of these bonds has damaged the credit of Georgia in the north and prevented its securities being listed for investment by the great insurance companies. His argument was listened to with close attention and generally spoken of as the finest and most eloquent heard this session.

#### Opposing the Bill.

Mr. Sears, of Webster, next addressed the house. He stated that he should vote against the bill. The history of the bonds was so obscure and so linked with a period of fraud and corruption that they were to say the least open to strong suspicion. It was strange, very strange, that if this claim is an honest one and its history clear and unobscured by fraud, no previous legislation had taken action on the subject. The matter had been up before, in past years, and no committee on finance had ventured to recommend the payment of this money.

He was not in possession, Mr. Sears continued, of any great amount of data on the subject, but the failure of past legislatures to act seemed to him sufficiently significant to cause a careful man to hesitate. He believed that some value should be attached to precedents, and that the attitude of the house toward the question in former sessions should be respected now.

#### Arguments Pro and Con.

Mr. Harrison, of Quitman, took the floor, stating that he desired to present to the house the reasons that would influence him in casting his vote for the bill. He held in his hand one of the bonds, and, reading it, asked what evidence had ever been presented that it was not valid and still due. The burden of proof, he continued, lay upon those who dispute its validity, and it is incumbent upon those who vote against the measure to state why they so vote. It would not do to say "because they believe it is valid," or "something wrong" about the bonds. If there was no proof to the contrary forthcoming, the assumption stood that the claim was bona fide, and all investigation of the history of the bonds went to prove their validity. The matter had been carefully looked into, and he believed that the honor of the state demanded the payment of this debt. It was time, at all events, for the general assembly to look the issue squarely in the face and take decisive action in one way or the other. It was discreditable to the state of Georgia to permit any further evasion of the point.

Mr. Graham, of Appling, next addressed the house. There was no evidence whatever, he said, that these bonds were spurious, and no evidence that they had ever been paid. In short, they came before the house with their validity unattacked by anything better than surmise. Mr. Hogan, of Lincoln, had objected to voting for the bill because only fifty-two members had been present when the attorney general, at a past session was instructed to look into the validity of the bill. What bearing, he asked, did that have upon the subject? For that matter, the attorney general might have investigated the bonds upon his own motion.

Another gentleman had insisted upon the house doing nothing because former legislatures had done nothing. Upon this principle, a man might give a promissory note, and, failing to pay it upon first presentation, refuse to settle thereafter on the ground of precedent.

#### Mr. Rankin Leads the Attack.

Mr. Rankin, of Gordon, addressed the house against the passage of the bill, and made a long and impassioned argument. He eloquently reviewed the history of the bonds, and insisted that no hasty action should be taken.

His reports thus far made upon their validity, he pronounced, in opening statements and intimated that investigation would reveal the intrinsic injustice of the



MR. FLEMING MAKING HIS ARGUMENT.

claim. He favored the referring of the whole matter to a committee of three citizens, to be appointed by the governor, to report at the next session of the house. This suggestion was bitterly combated by the advocates of the bill. Mr. Fleming, who introduced a resolution that the bill be referred to a house committee of eleven, one from each district, to report back in ten days.

The discussion then became general. Mr. Branch, Mr. Hendon and Mr. Bacon all speaking in favor of the passage of the bill. Mr. Hogan, of Lincoln, spoke against the passage. Finally, after a long session, the bill was moved and upon a vote being taken, Mr. Fleming's resolution, to refer to a committee of eleven, was carried. This was undoubtedly so far a victory for the friends of the measure.

#### Third Reading.

The following bills were put upon their final reading: By Mr. Gerard of Chatham—To amend the code so as to make the 1st day of September, known as "Labor Day," a legal holiday. Adopted by substitute.

By Mr. Bacon of Bibb—To file the lien in case of liability of railroads, of the lien in the hands of a receiver. Passed.

#### Standing Committees.

The standing committees made the following reports: The committee on general judiciary reported favorably upon the bill incorporating the town of Auburn.

The committee on banks reported favorably upon the bill incorporating the Commercial Travelers' Savings bank and changing its name to the Trust Company of Georgia.

The committee on special agriculture reported favorably upon the bill creating a board of road commissioners in Webster county.

The committee on rules requested the appointment of two additional members to succeed those resigned since the last session.

The committee on education reported favorably upon the bill to establish a public school system at the town of Blount.

The committee on temperance recommended the passage of the bill to make the liquor license in Tattnall county \$2,500.

#### New Business.

The following bills were presented to the house for the first time: By Mr. Mitchell of Pike—To permit the town of Milner to issue school bonds.

By Mr. Allen of Upson—To enforce the rules of the railroad commissioners.

Also, to make lawful for O. J. Mallory, of Upson, to peddle in said county.

By Mr. Howard of Baldwin—To change the name of the state lunatic asylum to the Georgia state hospital.

By Mr. Price of Floyd—To amend the code relative to the weighing of cotton.

By Mr. Martin of Fulton—To pay George W. Harrison, public printer, \$400.00 for printing the report of the state geologist.

By Mr. Pierce of Houston—To exempt from levy fodder, farm machinery, fertil-

izers, mules, etc., furnished to tenants by landlords.

Also, to authorize graduates of the Atlanta Law school to practice before the courts of the state without further examination.

By Mr. Boileau of Bibb—To appropriate \$1,500.00 to the Georgia school for the deaf and dumb.

By Mr. Arnold of Walton—To exempt from taxation fertilizers and farm produce in the hands of the producers.

By Mr. Wilcox of Coffee—To repeal section 12 of the school law to establish teachers' institutes.

By Mr. Bryan of Floyd—To fix time of holding court in the Rome judicial circuit.

#### Two Deferred Resolutions.

On motion the house took up the resolution of Mr. Neal, of Bartow, referring certain controversies over the right-of-way of



MR. RANKIN OPPOSES THE BILL.

the Western and Atlantic railroad to the committee on railroads. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Rankin, of Bibb, that the portrait of the late State Treasurer Daniel H. Hall, accepted, was also taken up and adopted.

The Augusta Fair. A complimentary resolution was offered to the house commending the action of the Augusta exposition and state fair in extending invitations to the president of the United States, the vice president and speaker of the national house of representatives. A committee is now in Washington for the purpose of tendering these invitations.

#### SENATE ROUTINE.

It was a quiet day in the upper house of the assembly.

Routine business only came up. Several amendments and one house bill were passed and two new aspirations for places on the statute books saw the light of day.

The senate amended, upon motion of Mr. Wooten, the joint resolution extending an invitation to Chancellor Boggs to speak, making it 8 o'clock p. m. instead of 11 o'clock a. m. of next Wednesday.

The bill increasing the number of supreme court judges was read the first time.

The senate concurred in the joint resolution urging the president, members of his cabinet and members of congress to accept the invitation extended them to attend the Augusta exposition.

#### Two New Bills.

The two new bills introduced were: Mr. Humphreys—To prevent tramps and other persons from riding on cars without paying therefor, and providing punishment.

Mr. Hatcher—Making it the duty of the judges of the superior and city courts, in civil cases, to direct the verdict, etc.

The reports thus far made upon their validity, he pronounced, in opening statements and intimated that investigation would reveal the intrinsic injustice of the

claim. He favored the referring of the whole matter to a committee of three citizens, to be appointed by the governor, to report at the next session of the house.

This suggestion was bitterly combated by the advocates of the bill. Mr. Fleming, who introduced a resolution that the bill be referred to a house committee of eleven, one from each district, to report back in ten days.

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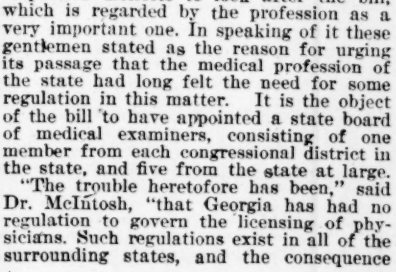
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#### THE DOCTORS' BILL.

A bill will come before the house general judiciary committee today or tomorrow, recommended by the Georgia Medical Association. Its object is to regulate the licensing of medical practitioners in Georgia by such rules as will guarantee a proficiency in their profession before they have a legal right to practice.

Dr. T. M. McIntosh, of Thomasville, and Dr. J. C. Field, of Oglethorpe, have been appointed by the association from their respective districts to look after the bill, which is the subject of the profession as a very important one. In speaking of it these gentlemen stated as the reason for urging its passage that the medical profession of the state has long felt the need for some regulation in this matter. It is the object of the bill to have appointed a state board of medical examiners, consisting of one member from each congressional district in the state, and five from the state at large.

The trouble heretofore has been," said Dr. McIntosh, "that Georgia has had no regulation to govern the licensing of physicians. Such regulations exist in all of the surrounding states, and in the consequence



MR. HOGAN, OF LINCOLN, ADDRESSING THE HOUSE.

has been that when a man has failed to pass his examination in any other state, he has moved to Georgia and settled for practice. As a consequence the medical profession has been encumbered in Georgia with a great many unwelcome members. If the present bill is adopted, as it should be, this trouble will be remedied. We have no way to make on any school of special practice. The bill provides liberally for all recognized schools. Our only object is to insure the fact that when a doctor is licensed to practice in this state, he will possess such qualifications as will entitle him to assume the grave responsibilities of a physician and surgeon.

The object of the board will be to pass on the application of every doctor who desires to practice medicine in Georgia. He will appear before the board, which will be composed of liberal and fair-minded physicians, appointed by the governor of the state. They will examine his qualifications. If he has graduated from a college in recognized standing by the profession, and shows

himself fit to assume the grave duties of a doctor and surgeon, the board will recommend his license. Otherwise, it will not. The bill will commend itself to all thinking men, and as the medical profession of the state is practically unanimous in its favor, we think that it will receive a favorable recommendation from the committee, as it should."

#### EATONTON'S SECOND DAY.

More Good Races, but the Darkness Stopped One.

Eatonton, Ga., November 2.—(Special.)—A large crowd from adjacent cities combined with all of Putnam's enthusiastic admirers of horseracing gathered together on the fair grounds to witness the second day's programme of races. Unfinished race of yesterday opened up the day's sport. The following entries were made: Hilarion, entered by B. W. Hunt; Jim Boone, by Dick Robertson, of Houston county. Hilarion won the race in three straight heats; best time 2:55.

The second race started with following entries: Burleigh, by B. W. Hunt; Honest Jim, by J. H. Dolvin; Charley Wilkes, by W. H. Doan. Burleigh won this race in 2:40. Honest Jim was distanced in the first heat.

Third race, free for all: Jim Alone, entered by Ike Harley, of Sparta, Ga.; Mambrino Pilot, entered by Dr. Allen, of Milledgeville. This race was unfinished on account of darkness. Jim Alone won two heats. Mambrino Pilot won one, and there was one dead heat. It being a three in five race it was declared off until tomorrow. A great amount of interest was manifested in this race. The magnificent driving of Harley and Riley in this race was greatly admired. The best heat was trotted in 2:32.

#### WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST.

The cold wave which was on Wednesday evening just visible over the Dakotas, yesterday continued to develop and enlarge until the effects were apparent throughout the regions west of the Mississippi river and north of Texas. With a further advance of this cold wave lower temperatures may naturally be expected in the southeastern states tonight and probably Saturday. Last evening at 8 o'clock an area of high barometric pressure still hovered over the region bordering the Atlantic coast, while an elongated area of low barometric pressure extended from the middle Gulf coast northward to the Gulf of Mexico, which a well-defined storm was formed with its center near Detroit, Mich. Except at a few points on the coast there was no precipitation, and cloudless skies were generally prevalent over the entire southern half of the country.

Forecast for Georgia: Fair, warmer today, colder tonight in northern portion.

#### Weather Bulletin.

From observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m., November 2, 1893.

#### STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.

STATION.	TEMPERATURE.	WIND.	RELATIVE HUMIDITY.	STATE OF SKY.
ATLANTA, GA.	50.0	W.	70	Cloudy.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	48.0	W.	70	Cloudy.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	50.0	W.	70	Cloudy.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.	48.0	W.	70	Cloudy.
MOBILE, ALA.	48.0	W.	70	Cloudy.
MEMPHIS, TENN.	48.0	W.	70	Cloudy.
SAVANNAH, GA.	48.0	W.	70	Cloudy.
WINNINGHAM, N. C.	48.0	W.	70	Cloudy.
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KNOXVILLE, TENN.	48.0	W.	70	Cloudy.
MOBILE, ALA.	48.0	W.	70	Cloudy.
MEMPHIS, TENN.	48.0	W.	70	Cloudy.
SAVANNAH, GA.	48.0	W.	70	Cloudy.
WINNINGHAM, N. C.	48.0	W.	70	Cloudy.

#### SINCE THE WAR

Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1861 with Famous Prescription 100, 250, 500, prepared by MULLER, 42 University Place, N. Y. Muscular, gouty, sciatic, inflammatory, Rheumatism to take, 75 cents a bottle. All druggists. Pamphlets free. Sold in Atlanta by the Jacobs Pharmacy Company, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, and all first-class druggists.

#### PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts. And Branch Store 201 Peters Street.

Is now receiving his summer supply of jelly, stumblers, millinery, woodbury, mason's, metal-top and mason's luggage, etc., etc., etc. Fruit jars, plates, quarts and half-gallons, etc., etc., etc. Also fresh turkeys, geese, ducks, etc., etc., etc. Need of all kinds, and other large varieties of goods too numerous to mention here. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the purest and best of wines, liquors, beers, ales and porters, tobacco, cigars and snuff, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filled.

#### ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD CO. The shortest direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the South West. The following schedule in effect Oct. 25, 1893.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 51.	No. 52.	No. 53.
Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.
At Atlanta.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
At New Orleans.	10:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
At New Orleans.	10:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
At Atlanta.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 54.	No. 55.	No. 56.
Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.
At Atlanta.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
At New Orleans.	10:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
At New Orleans.	10:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
At Atlanta.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New York to New Orleans and dining car from New Orleans to New York and dining car from New Orleans to New York and dining car from New Orleans to New York.

Round trip tickets to Mexico and California points on sale all the year round by this line.

Gen'l. Mgr. JOHN A. BIER. Gen'l. Pass. Agt. GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass. Agt. 12 Kimball House.

**The FRIGHT**  
of land manufacturers at  
the wonderful success of  
**COTTOLENE**  
is one of the strong  
evidences of its value  
to housekeepers.  
The REASON of this  
success is that COTTOLENE  
is a BETTER shortening for  
ALL cooking purposes than  
has EVER before been  
produced, and has NONE of  
the objectionable features  
indispensably connected  
with lard. The HONEST  
MERIT of COTTOLENE  
explains its success.  
Imitations but certify the  
value of the genuine,  
made only by  
**N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,**  
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#### SICK HEADACHE

**CARTER'S**  
**LITTLE**  
**LIVER**  
**PILLS.**

POSITIVELY CURED BY  
THESE LITTLE PILLS.  
They also relieve Dis-  
tress from Dyspepsia, In-  
digestion, and Too Heavily  
Eating. A perfect remedy  
for Distress, Nausea,  
Drowsiness, Bad Taste in  
the Mouth, Coated Tongue,  
Pain in the Side.

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation.  
Are free from all crude and irritating  
matter. Very small, easy to take; no pain; no  
griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.  
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.  
Beware of Imitations and  
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get  
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## JUST SIX DAYS OFF.

The World's Convention Will Meet in Atlanta Next Thursday.

A FULL PROGRAMME IS FURNISHED

The Convention Will Meet in DeGree's Opera House, and Will Be in Session Seven Days.

The final meeting of the Christian workers of this city, to arrange for the coming of the world's convention, will be held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 9 o'clock tonight.

As this will be the last opportunity of discussing the matter, and of planning for the entertainment of the delegates, it is strongly urged that all Christians interested will attend the meeting.

A special invitation is extended to the pastors of the city, and all who are in sympathy with the purpose and work of the convention are expected to be on hand.

It is thought that all of the homes necessary for the entertainment of the delegates will be secured tonight.

As a matter of Christian duty, as well as of southern hospitality, it is urged that every Christian in the city who is kindly disposed towards the convention will attend the meeting tonight and participate in the final discussion.

It Opens Next Thursday.

The convention will be called to order in DeGree's opera house next Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, by Chairman R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, Ill.

Delegates will begin to arrive during the early part of the week, and by Thursday morning the city will be crowded with the Christian representatives of the world.

It is necessary to have the opera house, and especially the stage on which the officers and speakers are to sit, handsomely decorated. The flags of all nations are to be displayed, and the scene will be one of patriotic, as well as of picturesque, beauty.

Above the stage, the motto of the convention will be suspended: "Christ alone can save the world, but Christ can't save the world alone."

In addition to this, a number of scriptural quotations, beautifully worded on cloth and interwoven with flowers, will be displayed along the sides of the gallery.

It has been suggested that a number of different grains and other products of the soil be grouped together on the stage to illustrate another motto of the convention: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

This matter of decorating the opera house is in the hands of a special committee of Christian ladies, and the work will be completed during the early part of the coming week.

Programme of the Convention.

The full programme of the convention, which will be in session for seven days, has been arranged and is now ready for publication.

A glance over this programme is sufficient to convince any one of its high character, and the vast amount of information to be acquired from those who have spent their lives in Christian work.

The programme was received by Mr. J. F. Barclay yesterday morning. It came directly from the secretary of the convention, Rev. J. C. Collins, and is given below as follows:

Thursday, November 2nd.

Morning session—9:30—Prayer and praise service led by Rev. R. A. Torrey, for Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Stebbins, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

10:00—Addresses of welcome: For Georgia and the south, Governor William J. Northen, chairman local executive committee; for the Christian ministry of Atlanta, Rev. J. B. Robins, D. D.; for the Atlanta local executive committee, Rev. C. P. Williamson, D. D.; and John F. Barclay, executive of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. W. M. Lewis.

11:15—Address by Rev. R. A. Torrey, Chicago, Ill., president of the convention, and chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association.

11:25—Address by Rev. John C. Collins, secretary of the association.

11:50—Questions and brief addresses, by H. M. Moore, Boston, George H. Shaw, Middleborough, Mass.; Rev. M. B. Williams, of Atlanta, and others.

12:15—Devotional.

Afternoon Session—2:45—Devotional services led by S. H. Hadley, of the Jerry McAuley mission, New York.

3:00—Reports of progress and brief addresses: Bedford Street mission, Philadelphia, James P. Hall, Bedford, Mass.; Philadelphia, John K. Roak, Unassigned.

3:25—Colporteur work on Welland canal, Rev. Thomas Bone, St. Catharines, Canada; Angellot, Indigent Home, Boston, Thomas D. Roberts; Christian Police Association, Miss W. J. McDonald, Toronto; and others.

3:55—"Christian Work in Atlanta," J. F. Barclay.

4:45—"Work and Aim of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States," Rev. Josiah Strong, New York.

5:30—Devotional.

Evening Session—7:45—Praise service, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Stebbins.

8: Devotional, addressed by Rev. H. W. Pope, Somersworth, N. H.

8:15—Market street mission, Morristown, N. J.; Thomas H. Foushee, Bartholomew's mission, Colonel H. H. Hadley.

8:40—"The Mission of the Church," convention address, by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., of New York.

Friday, November 10th.

Morning Session—9:30—Devotional service, by Major George A. Hilton, Los Angeles, Cal.

9:50—"Philadelphia University Settlement," James P. Hall.

10:25—"The Whosoever Mission," Philadelphia, John K. Roak.

10:50—"Philadelphia Breakfast Association," L. M. Bean, president.

11:10—"Pacific Gospel Union, Major George A. Hilton.

11:45—Question box.

12:15—Devotional.

Afternoon Session—2:45—Devotional service, by Rev. George W. Hinkley, East Fairfield, Me.

3—"World's Gospel Union," Rev. T. C. Horton, St. Paul, Minn. "Lay College," Rev. C. Horton, St. Paul, Minn.

3:25—"Christian Work in Foreign Missions," Rev. H. P. Beach, Springfield, Mass.

4:40—"Christian Work in the South and Its Needs," Rev. W. A. Candler, Emory college.

5:30—Devotional.

Evening Session—7:45—Praise service, by Rev. Thomas Bone.

8: Devotional, addressed by Rev. H. W. Pope, Somersworth, N. H.

8:15—"International Christian Police Association," Mrs. F. O. Squier, Buffalo, N. Y.; "Christian Men's Union," Colonel H. H. Hadley, New York.

8:40—"World's Fair City Evangelical Campaign," Rev. R. A. Torrey, Chicago, Ill.

Saturday, November 11th.

Morning Session—9:30—Devotional services, by Rev. D. A. Reed, Springfield, Mass.

9:50—"Christian Work Among Paris Commune," Mrs. De Brown, Paris, France.

10:25—"Reception to delegates, Young Men's Christian Association."

Evening Session—7:45—Praise service, 8:00—Devotional service led by Rev. M. B. Williams.

8:15—"Executive Function in Christian Work," Rev. J. C. Collins, New Haven, Ct.

8:45—"Evangelical Work in Theaters," Rev. R. A. Torrey.

Tuesday, November 14th.

Morning Session—9:30—Devotional service, by Rev. D. A. Reed, Springfield, Mass.

9:50—"Milwaukee Resident Missionaries," Rev. A. J. Calvert, "International Methodist Missionary Association," Dr. C. D. Dyer, New York.

10:15—"Correspondence Work for Prisoners," Mrs. M. O. Kimball, Fredonia, Mass.

10:40—"To Conduct a Mission," Rev. R. A. Torrey.

11—"The Religious Census," H. A. C. Ford, Connecticut; "New Orleans Seamen's Friend Society," R. E. Steele, New Orleans, La.

11:45—Question box.

12:15—Devotional.

Afternoon Session—2:45—Devotional.

3—"Foreign Criticism Home," C. N. Critchfield, New York.

3:25—"Traces and Methods of Work," Rev. H. W. Pope and J. C. Collier.

4:40—Unassigned.

5:30—Devotional.

Evening Session—7:45—Praise service.

8:15—"Personal Reminiscences," H. M. Moore, Boston.

8:45—"The Christian Alliance," Rev. A. B. Simpson, D. D., New York.

Wednesday, November 15th.

Morning Session—9:30—Devotional service, by Rev. D. A. Reed, Springfield, Mass.

9:50—"Home Classes in Bible Study and Sunday School Work," Dr. A. F. Sherill, Atlanta, Ga.; "Jerry McAuley Mission," R. H. Hadley.

10:15—"United Society Christian Endeavor," "Model Home for Boys," Rev. G. W. Hinkley, unassigned.

11:00—Business, resolutions and programme for next convention.

11:45—Question box.

12:15—Devotional.

Afternoon Session—2:45—Devotional.

3—"A Visit to Foreign Fields," Rev. A. B. Simpson, D. D., New York.

3:25—"The Evangelist and His Work," Rev. M. B. Williams.

4:40—Unassigned.

5:30—Devotional.

Evening Session—7:45—Praise service.

8:15—Tolling session. Brief addresses and congratulatory service.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Annual Meeting at the Home for the Friendless Yesterday Morning.

The annual meeting of the officers and board of management of the Home for the Friendless occurred at that institution, on the corner of Highland avenue and Randolph street, yesterday morning, at half past 10 o'clock.

A large attendance was present, and the meeting was one of pleasant reunion as well as important and vital discussion.

Mrs. L. B. Nelson presided and the reports of the several committees, which were given a thorough care in their preparation as well as a close supervision of their respective departments, were read and approved.

A committee on nomination having been appointed, the following report of officers for the ensuing year was returned.

President—Mrs. L. B. Nelson.

First Vice President—Mrs. Nellie P. Bay.

Second Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Andrews.

Board of Management—Mrs. J. P. Averill, chairman; Mrs. Charles Runette, Mrs. J. R. Rorer, Mrs. A. V. Gude, Mrs. Harry Krouse and Mrs. T. P. Westmoreland.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Dan B. Harris.

Assistant Recording Secretary—Mrs. R. M. Clayton.

Treasurer—Mrs. E. P. McBurney.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. P. Matthews.

Chairmen—Finance committee, Mrs. J. P. Adams; investigation, Mrs. Dr. V. H. Hinkley; nursing, Mrs. Laura Flanders; house, Mrs. E. P. Brown; clothing, Mrs. M. R. Berry; schools, Mrs. J. M. Beath; rescue, Mrs. F. B. Britton.

Board of Trustees—Messrs. A. V. Gude, Joseph Hirsch, C. R. Haskins, C. A. Collier, Hoke Smith, L. B. Nelson, R. M. Clayton, Alex C. King, Arnold Broyles, W. W. Boyd.

Advisory Board—General C. A. Evans, E. P. McBurney, J. F. Barclay, C. J. Weinmeister, J. S. W. Holloway, Dr. V. O. Hardon, Dr. R. D. Spalding, J. Frank Beck, J. D. Hendrix, J. P. Averill, Charles Runette, J. D. Turner.

The report of the nominating committee was unanimously adopted.

Atlanta is proud of this excellent institution and the work which has been accomplished during the past year. No charity is more deserving of appeals, in the measure of better fruits, to the good will and support of the community, than the Home for the Friendless.

The report of the finance committee, which was a full report of the year's work, as furnished by the secretary, Mrs. Dan B. Harris, will appear in Sunday's Constitution.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NORMAL CLASS.

It will meet in the Lecture Room of the Y. M. C. A. tonight at 8 o'clock.

The Sunday School Workers' normal class will meet in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association tonight, at 8 o'clock, and a full attendance is desired.

"This new organization is one of the most important religious movements that has recently been started. It numbers among its members many of the leading and influential Christian workers of the city."

The meeting tonight will, no doubt, be full of instructive and social enjoyment.

Take Bromo-Seltzer for insomnia. Before retiring—Trial bottle 10c.

A Card from Mr. James A. Davis.

Editor Constitution—I feel outraged by the prosecution published in The Constitution of a recent date, through the Atlanta machine works, by their secretary and treasurer, Fred Frank, and the president of the Davis Water Wheel and Machinery Company, and on March 10, 1893, got an acknowledged settlement from the Atlanta machine works, which shows uncollected claims of \$1,974.75 in favor of the Davis Water Wheel and Machinery Company. That we authorized the Atlanta machine works to collect for us, and \$1,907.92 in favor of the Atlanta machine works. In this letter claim of \$1,097.92 the Atlanta machine works have charged to us all the goods shipped to W. W. Harrell. Out of Harrell's claim they brought about the prosecution. Besides the above facts that in the collecting of the Harrell claim the Davis Water Wheel and Machinery Company collected the same until the Atlanta machine works released all its claims on the same, and on July 26, 1893, we rendered a bill showing a full statement of the Harrell transaction of \$437 in favor of the Davis Water Wheel and Machinery Company. And since that date of statement was rendered, the Atlanta machine works have not given the Davis Water Wheel and Machinery Company any notice, in any way, showing that the statement rendered in the Harrell case was not satisfactory in any respect.

Now the Atlanta machine works, to avoid the civil courts for a settlement, have outraged and maliciously prosecuted J. A. Davis, to carry out their threats, and thereby force Davis to pay or lose a just claim against themselves caused by the expenses necessary to correct the defects in their work in the Harrell job, all of which I will prove at the proper time, and thereby maintain my good character, that I have lived for forty odd years, which I feel confident will be sustained before the courts of justice. The Davis Water Wheel and Machinery Company, nor myself, has never at any time sold or collected for any goods belonging to the Atlanta machine works, but instead the records all show that the Atlanta machine works are under our employ to make our goods when we order them and collect for the same when we authorize them to do so.

Since the settlement on March 10th the Davis Water Wheel and Machinery Company has had the Atlanta machine works for all goods ordered and received. In justice to myself and my friends, I thought it right and proper to make this statement for the settlement signed by the Atlanta machine works as they now stand. JAMES A. DAVIS.

The Mistake.

of life are many—some great, others small. We classify them as we feel their effect, and in the same way you recognize symptoms Liver Regulator when taken for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. There can be no mistake in taking the Regulator for these disorders, quickly relieved. Don't make the mistake of getting anything else for malaria.

## MONEY AND "REP."

Atlanta's Detectives and a Sleuth Hound from Alabama

CLAIM ALL THAT ACCRUES TO THOSE

Who Unraveled the Sloane Murder Mystery—The Two Conflicting Claims Submitted to Arbitration.

One of the cleverest pieces of detective work in unraveling a dense murder mystery credited to the Atlanta detective department has been claimed by another man, and yesterday there was quite a lively and spirited contest before a board of arbitration, to which the claims of both sides had been submitted, for the reward of \$1,000 involved in the case.

The case was that of the assassination of Captain A. C. Sloane, of McDonough, which occurred in May of last year. The public that heard of the solution of the deep mystery surrounding this cowardly murder only through the newspapers never heard a single intimation that any other officers besides those connected with the Atlanta detective department had pocketed the cool \$1,000 and gone about their business.

The case was dismissed from the public mind several months ago when the two criminals, who, it was understood, had been hunted down and jailed on evidence gathered bit by bit by the Atlanta detectives, were convicted on this same evidence and shut up in the state penitentiary for life. It was stated in the newspaper accounts that a reward of \$1,000 had been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer, and the dear public, if it thought anything about it at all, supposed that the Atlanta sleuths had pocketed the cool \$1,000 and gone about their business.

But this was a wrong inference. The money has not yet been paid, although it has been waiting for several months for the right man to establish his claim to it. The arbitration, which consumed several hours yesterday, was for the purpose of fixing the rightful claimant of the reward money.

The murder of Captain Sloane was committed late one Sunday night and was mysterious to a degree. The motive of the assassin clearly was robbery, as it was known that Captain Sloane constantly kept a large sum of money about his home. But the killing was not discovered until long after the murderer had escaped and all traces of his visit, except a couple of tracks at a window, had been obliterated.

Governor Northen offered a reward of \$250, which was quickly supplemented by an additional \$500 offered by the family of the murdered man. So great was the popularity of Captain Sloane that the people of McDonough subscribed \$250, swelling the reward to \$1,000. The fact that this reward had been offered was widely advertised and detectives from all over the south were attracted to the case.

Among the detectives who undertook to unravel the mystery was Detective Alex Gimble, of McDonough, Ala., one of the shrewdest men of his profession in the south. He has quite a record in his state for catching noted criminals. He went to McDonough and put his nose to the trail. It was not long before he struck a vital clue, and he followed this up with the arrest of Jim Schaefer, a negro who lived near McDonough. He kept his movements strictly private, and while he was still working on the case, McDonough, Detective Green, Leones Bedford, Canon and Captain Wright, who had been working on the case, arrested a negro preacher who formerly lived in McDonough and locked him up on suspicion of having committed the crime.

The negro preacher was Ben Bivins, and two days after his arrest he confessed the crime and implicated Jim Schaefer, the negro who had been arrested by McDonough. The Atlanta detectives went to McDonough to arrest Schaefer and found him already in jail. They brought Schaefer to Atlanta, but failed to secure a confession from him. The report of the full report of the McDonough jail and were convicted of murder during the present year. Immediately after the conviction the Atlanta detectives put in a claim for the reward. Detective Gimble also filed a claim, and the settlement of the matter was complicated no little. The detectives have been talking over the matter for several weeks, but could reach no conclusion, and with the best of feeling mutually agreed to submit the matter to arbitration.

Yesterday was the day set for the arbitration and the parties interested met in the supreme courtroom where the evidence in the case was on file. Chief of Detectives Wright selected Captain Jim Loyd and Detective Gimble chose Mr. W. S. Westmoreland, and these two named Colonel W. H. Hulsey as the third man on the board of arbitration.

All the evidence was gone through with and statements were heard from several of the detectives acquainted with the facts in the case. The case was conducted in a legal manner, and when the evidence was closed was submitted to the board for a decision.

The verdict of the board was rendered about 6 o'clock and gave the Atlanta detectives \$750 and to Detective Gimble \$250. This verdict was received with general approval and the detectives parted amicably.

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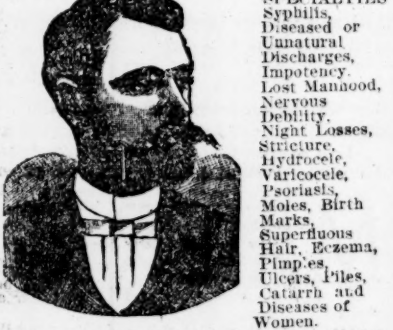
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LADIES If you are suffering from permenstruation, leucorrhoea, or white discharge, itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex you should call on Dr. Hathaway & Co. without delay.

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